



**BOROUGH OF BATLEY**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**For the Year**

**1967**

**WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

**Medical Officer of Health**



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# **BOROUGH OF BATLEY**

## **Constitution 1967-68**

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**THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR**  
(Councillor H. HALL)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor Mrs. H. M. LODGE)

### **Aldermen—**

T. CONLON	E. P. KNOWLES
L. I. FITZPATRICK, J.P., C.A. (Mrs.)	R. STONE, B.A.
A. H. FOX, J.P.	F. WALKER, J.P.
R. INESON, C.C.	J. E. WALSH

### **Councillors—**

C. ARMITAGE, J.P.	J. KILBURN
V. BALL (Mrs.)	J. LAUGHLIN
D. M. BLACKBURN	A. MARWOOD
G. C. COPPING	C. NEWSOME
L. ELY (Mrs.)	H. PICKLES, J.P.
T. EVANS	P. G. ROGERSON
G. R. GAUNT	H. SHELDON
H. GLEDHILL	B. SHELDON (Mrs.)
D. HALL	J. R. R. THORNES
A. HIRST	M. A. WALSH (Mrs.)
K. HIRST (Mrs.)	J. WOOD

## **HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967-68**

**THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR**  
(Councillor H. HALL)

Chairman: Alderman J. E. WALSH

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. C. COPPING

### **Aldermen—**

T. CONLON	R. INESON, C.C.
A. H. FOX, J.P.	F. WALKER, J.P.

### **Councillors—**

V. BALL (Mrs.)	J. LAUGHLIN
L. ELY (Mrs.)	H. M. LODGE (Mrs.)
H. GLEDHILL	B. SHELDON (Mrs.)
D. HALL	M. A. WALSH (Mrs.)
A. HIRST	

## STAFF OF BATLEY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Medical Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN FRASER CAITHNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Retired 30th August, 1967)

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(From 31st August, 1967)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

FREDA M. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### Chief Public Health Inspector

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, M.S.I.A., D.P.A.

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

### Deputy Public Health Inspector

JOHN H. RAYNOR,

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors

### District Public Health Inspectors

J. A. HALL

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors

G. D. SMITH

Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors

Mrs. P. JEFFORD

Public Health Inspectors' Diploma

### Technical Assistant

L. GILLBANKS

### Student Public Health Inspector

FRANK S. CHARLESWORTH

### Public Health Inspector's Clerks

Mrs. F. W. CARRUTHERS

Mrs. J. VINCE

Miss E. DAWSON

## Elderly Persons Wardens

Mrs. N. STUBLEY, Staincliffe Estate (Died 6.5.67)	Mrs. A. B. MANSELL, Fieldhead Estate
Mrs. M. WALSH, Staincliffe Estate (Commenced 22.5.67)	Mrs. C. HEMMINGWAY, Brookroyd Estate (Commenced 14.8.67)
Mrs. N. WOULDs, Staincliffe Estate	Mrs. C. JACKSON, Central Estate
Mrs. W. BARNES, Staincliffe Estate	Mrs. E. BOULD, Central Estate
Mrs. E. RENSHAW, Staincliffe Estate	Mrs. E. DUFFY, Fieldhead Estate
Mrs. A. BATLEY, Staincliffe Estate	Mrs. L. CHATTERTON, Cross Bank (Private houses)
Mrs. K. M. HOUGH, Purlwell Estate	Mrs. J. SPEIGHT, Healey (Private houses)
Mrs. E. FELL, Purlwell Estate (Resigned 17.12.67)	Mrs. A. O'KEEFE, Mount Pleasant (Private houses) (Commenced 13.3.57)
Mrs. M. KITSON, Purlwell Estate (Commenced 18.12.67)	Mrs. S. A. FROGGATT, Healey Estate
Mrs. S. CLAY, Batley Carr Estate (Commenced 13.3.67)	Mrs. E. M. HUNT, Batley Carr Estate
Mrs. R. OVEREND, Birstall Central (Commenced 12.6.67)	Mrs. C. GLEW, Fieldhead Community Centre
Mrs. D. BATTYE, Carlinghow Estate	



To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health relating to the Borough of Batley for the year 1967. My appointment in Batley commenced on the 31st August of this year on the retirement of Dr. J. F. Caithness who was your Medical Officer of Health from June, 1949; at the same time, with the agreement of the District Councils concerned, the County Council amalgamated the former Batley and Heckmondwike Divisional Health area with that of Spenborough and Mirfield, in which area I had served as Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer since 1947.

Information is given in the Report about the Health Services provided by the County Council within the component districts of the Divisional area. Further, in the section relating to the functions of the Batley Health Department the opportunity has been taken to give retrospective information covering the past ten years in order to provide a permanent record of events and activities within that period.

Some points from the Report are perhaps worthy of particular note.

The population of the Borough is given as 41,160, an increase of 320 over last year, and of 1,530 during the past ten years.

The Birth Rate of 22.5 births per thousand population is substantially higher than that for England and Wales, and the Infant Mortality, Neonatal and Stillbirth rates all compare favourably with the national figures (page 15).

There were 928 live births during the year, of which 112 were to Commonwealth immigrant mothers. Of the births 867 or 93% took place in Maternity Homes or Hospitals.

The Death Rate for the year was 11.9 deaths per thousand population, and the natural increase in population, births minus deaths, was 439. The commonest causes of death were heart disease including coronary disease (157 cases), cancer (90 cases), cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis (86 cases) and respiratory disease (60 cases).

Notifications of infectious disease were few during the year except for measles, 367 cases, which was widespread throughout the Borough. Twelve new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified of which nine were in respect of Commonwealth immigrants, and of the six new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis five were in respect of immigrants.

All immigrants newly arrived in this country and giving as their domicile an address in Batley, are visited by officers of the Public Health Department, advised about registering with medical practitioners and x-ray examinations are arranged unless this has been carried out recently. Similarly all immigrant children entering school for the first time receive a preliminary medical examination including Tuberculin testing and an examination of the blood. Details of these are given on page 64 of the Report.

An Immigrant Liaison Committee was formed during the year and met for the first time towards the end of August. The Health Committee was instrumental in inaugurating this venture, but although several useful

meetings were held it soon became apparent that its scope should be widened and there appeared to be a need for the appointment of a full-time Liaison Officer. This matter was under consideration at the year end.

Much thought has been given to the provision of services which maintain the well-being and happiness of the senior citizens, and significant progress in this direction was made by the appointment of a further five part-time wardens to provide general visiting, supervision, and support to elderly persons living in conveniently grouped areas. These schemes are administered by the Corporation and financed by the West Riding County Council; at the years end there were twenty-one such schemes in operation and 606 dwellings came within their scope.

On the new housing estate at Birstall an aged persons Community Centre, providing recreational and laundry facilities, was officially opened in September and has proved an immediate success, being well used by most of the elderly residents on the estate and much appreciated.

Information is given in the Report on other services for aged persons provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority, and comprise schemes for Home Nursing, Health Visiting, Home Helps and Chiropody. I think it can be fairly said that reasonably comprehensive services exist in the Borough to cater for the needs of the elderly. I believe they would be improved by the provision of warden supervised flatlet blocks and by the extension of the Meals-on-Wheels Service which is provided by voluntary effort.

Action had to be taken under the National Assistance Act for the removal to hospital under a Magistrate's Order of an elderly and infirm lady. She had become ill and frail, and being unable to appreciate the effects of her own incapacity to care for herself refused to accept the medical help which she needed. Subsequent reports indicated that her condition improved and she settled down well and happily in permanent hospital care.

From the section of the Report dealing with the environmental aspects of the Health Department's duties it will be apparent that in addition to carrying out the routine duties of inspection of the area under various statutes, which, with food and drug sampling, are fundamental to the preservation of the Public Health, intensive effort was required to maintain the representation of unfit houses for slum clearance in order to match the plans for completion of new Council houses. In fact, during the year slum clearance representations were made in respect of 562 properties and I would like to pay my own tribute to the sustained drive which has been made in Batley during the past ten years to clear its slums and redevelop, and to provide decent housing conditions for its residents.

In 1956, with 6,500 back-to-back or single-back properties and with an estimated 4,800 unfit houses out of 14,236, Batley had in proportion almost the biggest slum clearance problem in Britain, and had the highest ratio of overcrowding of any town in the West Riding, being over 10% compared with a County average of 4%. Since that time 3,770 houses have been represented for demolition, 2,200 families comprising 6,000 persons have been rehoused, 658 cases of overcrowding have been abated, and 2,538 new Council houses have been erected. During the same period, coincidental with the general improvement in environmental conditions, 1,612 houses have been erected by private enterprise and 831 grants have been given for the improvement of dwellinghouses to fit standard.



At the end of 1967 we find ourselves with approximately only 1,350 slum properties still to be represented and although there will remain some 3,000 back-to-back or single-back dwellings they are in the main of substantially better structure in areas of greater amenity, and many may be capable of conversion to fit standard. This is a remarkable achievement and the drive continues. Batley can, therefore, now stand favourable comparison with most other industrial towns of its type so far as housing is concerned and I feel that this achievement is worthy of note.

If progress in housing has been remarkable this, of course, has only been accomplished at great expense—a serious matter in an area where basic wages are generally low. The Council have, however, made strenuous successful efforts to encourage the establishment of new industries in the Borough.

Where so much has needed to be done it is not perhaps surprising that the advancement of the Clean Air programme has been disappointingly slow to the extent that only one-quarter of the Borough has been brought under Smoke Control procedure. The cleansing of the atmosphere is essential to the improvement of health and amenity and to the prevention of respiratory disease in particular, and it is hoped that succeeding years will show intensified effort to this end.

Mention must be made of the nuisance caused to residents in certain parts of the Borough by the existence of large scale industrialised pig farming. The problems are those of nauseating smell caused by the presence of large numbers of pigs in concentrated quarters, the disposal of excreta and the propinquity of dwellinghouses. Deodorant spray equipment, good management and satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of slurry, preferably into the public sewers, may alleviate the nuisance, but I cannot believe such measures will ever be completely successful in eliminating it. The real truth of the matter is that there should have been planning powers at the time to prevent housing estates and piggeries being developed in the same neighbourhood. The supervision of these premises and dealing with justified complaints has occupied a very great deal of the time of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and seems likely to continue to do so.

Another difficult problem has been the nuisance caused by the emission of acid soot smuts from a brickworks. At times these fall over an adjacent estate of private houses and are such as to cause damage to paintwork and clothing. The technical difficulties have been discussed on numerous occasions with the Alkali Works Inspector and the management of the firm concerned, and alternative methods of firing are being explored. It is hoped that this may go a long way to alleviate the conditions.

The section of the Report dealing with the services provided by the County Council are presented mainly in statistical form and are separated where possible into the component districts of the Divisional Health area. This makes for economy of presentation and is useful for administrative reference. I think it will be seen that the services are comprehensive over a wide field related to the preservation of health and well-being.

Most of the figures given are explanatory of the scope of the particular services. There are deficiencies in the shortage of accommodation in Special Care Units for severely sub-normal handicapped children, in the continuing absence of speech therapy in the divisional area, and in administrative staff in the home help and aged persons warden services. The

provision of suitable premises for public health clinic purposes is unsatisfactory, there being only one purpose built clinic in the Borough to cover a wide range of activity. Infant Welfare Clinics are held in Sunday School premises in Birstall and Hanging Heaton which are not satisfactory for the purpose and are generally overcrowded during these sessions. Unfortunately also the premises at Staincliffe Branch Library have not been available for clinic purposes for the greater part of the year. A scheme has been submitted to the County Medical Officer for the provision of a Health Centre and subsidiary clinics in the Borough.

The success of the local health services is heavily dependent on effective co-operation and goodwill between all branches of the National Health Service, and there is a growing desire, which I strongly support, for their administrative integration either inside or apart from Local Government responsibility. I believe that I am able to say that the co-operation between our services, the general practitioners and hospital service in the area is excellent, but the administrative structure is cumbersome and time consuming, and I doubt whether it achieves to the full the most efficient service to the public or the most effective and economical use of the facilities available.

The most cordial relationships exist also between officers of the Health Department and those of the other social service departments with whom we have virtually day-to-day contact, and this also applies to the teaching staffs of the schools throughout the area.

I am most grateful for the help which was extended to me by Dr. J. F. Caithness your former Medical Officer of Health, in making my introduction to Batley less difficult than it might otherwise have been. Also to Mr. Gilchrist, the Chief Public Health Inspector, who has been at great pains to acquaint me with the environmental circumstances and problems of Batley, and who has supplied me with that part of the Report and retrospective information.

Finally, while it would be idle to pretend that there have been no early difficulties arising from the amalgamation of the divisional area or from my appointment as Medical Officer of Health to four Authorities, these have been made lighter by the help which I have had from a loyal and conscientious staff and from the Chairman and members of the Batley Health and Housing Committees who have extended courtesy and understanding to me from the beginning.

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Divisional Medical Officer.*

**POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

**VITAL STATISTICS**

**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of the Borough of Batley at the 1961 census was 39,639, an inter-censal decrease of 555. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1967 was 41,160, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

It is estimated that there are approximately 3,000 immigrants in the Borough most of whom are Indian Muslims and there is a minority of Pakistanis. In the past two years the composition of the immigrant community has changed radically from what was mainly an all male community with the entry of wives and hundreds of children of school age.

Batley forms part of the 'Heavy Woollen' district of the West Riding and as such is an important centre for the manufacture of woollen clothing, shoddy and mungo. Though the industry has suffered from trade depressions occasionally, it has been for more than a century the mainstay of the town, and today the great majority of the labour force find their livelihood in the mills.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Batley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the Borough:

"The number of employed in the Batley Employment Exchange area (Batley M.B.) numbered some 14,300 at the end of June, 1966 count (the latest for which figures are yet available). This was an increase of nearly 500 over the preceding year.

Although overall trading activity in the area was at a generally low level throughout 1967, there were signs of some improvement towards the end of the year. Shortages of skilled workers persisted in some industries, but employment opportunities for the unskilled were limited.

Unemployment during 1967 averaged 2.3% which was only slightly different to the regional (2.1%) and national (2.4%) averages. Some short-time working occurred in the first quarter of the year since when it has been of negligible proportions".

### 1961 Census Batley Ward Populations

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Birstall .. .. .	2,994	3,407	6,401
East .. .. .	3,896	4,282	8,178
North .. .. .	4,223	4,795	9,028
Soothill .. .. .	2,246	2,551	4,797
West .. .. .	5,327	5,908	11,235



## BOROUGH OF BATLEY

Area of district in acres at 1961 census	..	..	..	4,457
Population at 1961 census	..	..	..	39,639
Number of inhabited houses at 1961 census	..	..	..	13,934
Average number of persons per room at 1961 census	..			0.76
Number of families at 1961 census	..	..	..	13,941
Number of rooms at 1961 census	..	..	..	52,711

### Statistical Summary of the area for 1967 in comparison with 1966

				1966	1967
Area of the district in acres	..	..	..	4,457	4,457
Estimated population (mid year)	..	..		40,780	41,160
Average number of persons per acre	..	..		9.2	9.2
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	..	..		14,995	15,435
Average number of persons per house	..			2.7	2.7
Rateable value at 1st April	..	..	..	£899,409	£934,361
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	..	..		£3,437	£3,584
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.2	11.9
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	1.11	1.12
Standardised Death Rate	..	..	..	13.6	13.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				20.0	22.5
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	1.05	1.05
Standardised Birth Rate	..	..	..	21.0	23.7
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				14.5	6.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..			28.2	18.3
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

The comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Batley had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Live Births (Registered)						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	437	420	857
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	71
						473	455	928

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 22.5

Stillbirths						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
						4	2	6

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births: 6.4

Infant Mortality						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
						9	8	17

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 18.3

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 11.9

The birth rate at 22.5 per 1,000 population is higher than last year (20.0) and when adjusted by the Comparability Factor (23.7) is higher than that of England and Wales and the County as a whole. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 439. Of the 934 births only 67 were born at home and there were 6 still-births compared with 12 last year.



# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BATLEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH FOR 1958-1967

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Stillbirths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1958	39,630	677	17.1	516	13.0	7	10.3	1	1.44	16	23.1
1959	39,700	683	17.2	521	13.1	15	22.0	—	—	10	14.4
1960	39,750	723	18.2	504	12.7	19	26.3	—	—	16	21.7
1961	39,720	686	17.3	545	13.7	19	27.7	—	—	11	15.8
1962	39,890	739	18.5	511	12.8	8	10.8	—	—	11	14.7
1963	40,040	779	19.5	512	12.8	25	32.1	1	1.26	16	20.1
1964	40,270	776	19.3	499	12.4	16	20.6	—	—	16	20.2
1965	40,590	799	19.7	490	12.1	15	18.8	—	—	11	13.6
1966	40,780	815	20.0	498	12.2	23	28.2	—	—	12	14.5
1967	41,160	928	22.5	489	11.9	17	18.3	—	—	6	6.4

# CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
						1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Tuberculosis respiratory	2	1	1									2		
Cancer:														
(a) Stomach	14	8	6						1	1	1	3	5	3
(b) Lung, bronchus	21	19	2								2	11	6	2
(c) Breast	7		7								1	4	1	1
(d) Uterus	5		5								2	2	1	
(e) Other	43	16	27				1		1	2	1	10	13	15
Leukaemia														
Aleukaemia	1	1										1		
Diabetes	4	3	1								1	1	2	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	86	37	49									14	28	44
Coronary disease, angina	102	59	43							1	8	26	34	33
Hypertension with heart disease	12	3	9									1	6	5
Other heart disease	43	19	24								6	10	9	18
Other circulatory disease	27	12	15							1		1	8	17
Pneumonia	20	9	11	1	5							4	5	5
Bronchitis	36	22	14								2	4	18	12
Other disease of respiratory system	4	2	2										2	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	3	1										2	2
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	6	4	2		1									5
Nephritis & nephrosis	3	2	1								1		1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1												1
Congenital malformations	3	1	2	1		2								
Other defined & ill defined diseases	32	15	17	9						2	2	3	5	11
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	1					1					1	
All other accidents	5	2	3							1	1		3	
Suicide	5	3	2						2	1		1	1	
Homicide & operations of war	1	1						1						
Total Males		244	—	6	3	—	1	2	1	4	19	64	80	64
Total Females			245	5	3	2	—	—	3	5	9	34	71	113
Gross Total	489	244	245	11	6	2	1	2	4	9	28	98	151	177

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1967 for the West Riding Administrative  
County and England and Wales**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Batley
Crude Birth ..	17.9	18.3	18.0	17.2	22.5
Adjusted Birth ..	18.2	17.7	18.2	17.2	23.7
Crude Death ..	11.8	9.7	11.2	11.2	11.9
Adjusted Death ..	12.3	11.5	12.0	11.2	13.3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Tuberculosis, Other ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer ..	2.21	1.77	2.08	2.28	2.21
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ..	1.83	1.48	1.73	*	2.09
Heart and Circulation	4.51	3.64	4.26	*	4.47
Respiratory Diseases ..	1.38	1.11	1.30	*	1.46
Maternal Mortality ..	0.13	0.42	0.22	0.20	—
Infant Mortality ..	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.3	18.3
Neo-Natal Mortality ..	13.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	11.8
Stillbirth ..	15.7	14.0	15.2	14.8	6.4

\*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

## CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY 1967

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	2—7 days	8—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	29 days—2 mths.	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	Totals
Pneumonia			1			1	2	1					1				6
Gastro-enteritis											1						1
Congenital defects			1														1
Prematurity	6	2															8
Other defined causes	1																1
Totals	7	2	2			1	2	1			1		1				17

## TUBERCULOSIS

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Batley are as follows:—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(a)	Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ..	52	50	34	9
(b)	Number of Cases notified first time during the year ..	9*	3*	4†	2†
(c)	Removals from other areas ..	1	—	—	—
(d)	Number of Cases removed from the Register ..	9	7	2	4
(e)	Number of Cases remaining on the Register ..	53	46	36	7

There were eight admissions to Sanatoria during the year and five discharges.

\*4 British and 9 Commonwealth immigrants

†1 British and 5 Commonwealth immigrants

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**  
**occurring in the Borough of Batley Classified According to Age Groups and Wards, 1967**

Disease	All ages	Under 1 yr	1-5 yrs	5-15 yrs	15-25 yrs	25-45 yrs	45-65 yrs	Over 65 yrs	North	East	West	Soot- hill	Bir- stall	Hos- pital
Measles .. ..	367	14	227	125	1				69	69	99	20	110	
Infective Hepatitis ..	11		1	6		3	1		2	3	4		2	1
Whooping Cough ..	4		3	1						1	3			
Scarlet Fever ..	8		2	5	1						7	1		
Erysipelas ..	1						1						1	
Pneumonia ..	1						1				1			
Dysentery ..	15		7	1		5	1	1	2	4	2	1	6	4
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>5</b>

# NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY, 1943-1967

Year	Smallpox	Polioencephalitis and polioencephalitis	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals
1943					230	41	26	2	18			8	1	1	20	12	431	184		4		977
1944		3			88	26	22	1	15			5	3	1	24	8	201	104		14	1	516
1945					34	13	18		6						16	10	247	59				403
1946					34	12	33		7			2	1	1	21	8	199	175				495
1947		6			20	9	15		5					2	16	5	282	90		1		454
1948					65	2	20		7			1	1		18	8	282	230			2	634
1949		19			71	2	9		2		1	3			20	8	273	44			3	522
1950		2			40	1	9		1			2	1		26	10	370	19	2		1	569
1951					46		9		3			4			20	11	360	230		83	1	701
1952		2			68		4		1		2	1			25	11	173	63		32		383
1953		1			33		11		1			1			17	5	799	101	1			991
1954		2			27		1		1			3			14	3	140	105	1	50		365
1955		6			16		6		3			1			32	3	489	57		29	2	651
1956		9			3		5		1			3			3	1	28	45		38		144
1957		3			6		3					2			11	6	704	10		104		852
1958		2			5		3					1			11	4	61	5		69		162
1959					18		4					5			9	8	303	32				383
1960		3			2		1		1			3		3	7	5	212	9	1	5		245
1961					2										8	5	130	5		24		183
1962					2							1			25	6	359	2	1	9		409
1963					2							1			9	5	281	29		7		336
1964					2										18	6	238	7		7		279
1965			18		15							1			15	8	342			5		404
1966			29		4										14	6	170	12	1	2		242
1967			11		8		1		1						12	6	367	4		15		425



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped being in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention. Under the original Act application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but the Amendment Act of 1951 introduced an accelerated procedure whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace.

It was necessary to take action under the emergency procedure in one case during the year. This was in respect of an elderly lady living alone who had become ill and confused who refused to contemplate admission to hospital. In spite of the provision of a home help and a night attendant it became obvious that this lady was in need of continuous medical attention and accordingly she was removed to Staincliffe hospital on a Magistrate's Order. Subsequently an extension Order was obtained in the Magistrate's Court for a period of three months, and by the end of the year her condition had improved and she had settled happily in permanent hospital care.

## OLD PEOPLE'S WARDENS SCHEME

There was a further expansion of this service during the year with the appointment of five more wardens, one of whom was at the Fieldhead Community Centre. At the end of the year 606 dwellings were covered and the benefit the elderly receive from this service is incalculable.

Two further schemes for the provision of wardens in Council estates, namely West Street/Tinsdale Street and Knowles Road/James Street were submitted to the County Council for approval, and when these are in operation they will make a further substantial contribution to the welfare of the elderly in the Borough.

<i>District</i>			<i>Dwellings Supervised</i>
Staincliffe Estate	..	..	31
Staincliffe Estate	..	..	31
Staincliffe Estate	..	..	30
Staincliffe Estate	..	..	30
Staincliffe Estate	..	..	29
Fieldhead Estate	..	..	30
Fieldhead Estate	..	..	35
Fieldhead Estate	..	..	50
Central Estate	..	..	20
Central Estate	..	..	17
Healey Estate..	..	..	36
Batley Carr Estate	..	..	32
Batley Carr Estate	..	..	33
Carlinghow Estate	..	..	22
Purlwell Estate	..	..	22
Purlwell Estate	..	..	33
Brookroyd Estate	..	..	16
Birstall Central	..	..	29
Cross Bank—Private houses			38
Mount Pleasant—Private houses			23
Healey—Private houses	..		19
Total			606

## **ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH**

The Baths and Wash Houses Acts, 1846 to 1882  
The Public Libraries Act, 1892  
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891  
The Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890  
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890  
The Notification of Births Act, 1907  
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907  
(Sections 19, 45, 51, 61, 76, 86 and 95 and Part VIII)  
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 14, 16 to 19, 23 to 26, 28 to 33, 35)  
The W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951 (Sections 36, 75, 76 and 120)

## **BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH**

Public Libraries 1939 and 1958  
Hackney Carriages, 1948, 1957 and 1962  
Personal Weighing Machines, 1949  
Cemetery Charges, 1949  
Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food, 1950  
Offensive Trades, 1950  
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., 1950  
Removal Through Streets of Offensive Matter, 1950  
Good Rule and Government, 1950, 1952 and 1954  
Nuisances, 1950  
Smoke Abatement, 1950  
Public Sanitary Conveniences, 1950  
Public Baths, 1950  
Sale of Coal and Coke, 1950  
Water, 1955 and 1957  
Market, Sale of Goods near Market, 1951  
Markets, 1951  
Control of Bulls in Fields, 1952  
Hairdressers, 1952  
Private Hire Vehicles, 1952  
Buildings, 1953  
New Streets, 1954 and 1963  
Preservation of Road Margins laid out for Ornamental Purposes, 1955  
Private Slaughterhouses, 1956  
Heating and Cooking Appliances in New Buildings, 1957  
Behaviour in Places of Public Entertainment, 1957  
Park and Pleasure Grounds, 1957  
Children's Playgrounds, 1957

The section of the Report which follows, relating to the Public Health circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. W. Gilchrist, Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

### (i) Water Supply

The Town Council's function as undertakers supplying water in the Borough was taken over by the newly formed Mid Calder Water Board on the 1st April, 1966.

**Table showing the numbers of houses supplied annually and the population annually from the year 1958 to 1967**

Year	No. of houses supplied	Population
1967	15,435	41,160
1966	14,995	40,780
1965	14,953	40,590
1964	14,504	40,240
1963	14,283	40,040
1962	14,339	39,890
1961	14,319	39,720
1960	14,319	39,700
1959	14,324	39,700
1958	14,236	39,630

The following comments and details of analysis of water samples were gratefully received from Mr. P. G. M. Collins, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer of the Mid Calder Water Board:—

“During the past year Batley Municipal Borough received water from two sources in the following proportions:

Batley —Mid Calder Water Board (own sources)

Batley (Birstall) —Bradford Corporation

Both supplies are filtered and sterilised at the source and high standard of chemical purity is maintained. Discolouration of the water occurs after the water passes through unlined cast iron mains. A programme to rectify this is in hand, but this will take a considerable time to complete.

Extensive mainlaying on new estates and renewal of old mains has continued throughout the area thus improving the water pressure to many areas. New boosters have been installed at Staincliffe improving pressures in that area considerably.

The water has been examined for bacteriological contamination and the enclosed illustrates that the necessary high standard has been maintained. Chemical analyses show no plumbo solvent action.

All properties within the Borough are supplied with piped water the rate of consumption being 51.2 gallons per head per day for domestic and unmeasured trade and 25.0 gallons per head per day for trade purposes.

Rainfall slightly above average has enabled unrestricted consumption to be permitted”.

## Analysis of Water.—Batley Municipal Borough

Presumptive B.coli per 100 ml	Raw Water pre treatment	Stored Water before final chlorination	Water in Supply
	Numbers of Samples		
0 (Highly Satisfactory) .. ..	29	66	99
1—2 (Satisfactory) .. .. .	5	4	4
3—10 (Suspicious) .. .. .	14	1	1
Greater than 7—10 Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply .. .. .	10	—	—
TOTALS ..	58	71	104

### (ii) Drainage and Sewerage

Comments by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. S. L. Mitchell, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

- “1. All houses built during the year have been connected to public sewers.
2. New sewers have been completed on the West Street, Intake Lane and Preston Street Housing Estates, and part of the Cross Bank Housing Estate.
3. The Cross Bank Housing Estate sewers will be completed in the coming year.
4. The following schemes are in the early stages of design:
  - (a) Enlargement of main outfall sewer to Dewsbury Disposal Works.
  - (b) Abandonment of stormwater tanks and pumps at the old Disposal Works”.

### Rivers and Streams

“Normal maintenance of streams in the Borough has continued with particular attention to Batley Beck at Carlinghow and Howley Beck at Lady Ann Road, where dredging of the culvert and watercourse have been carried out to reduce the risk of flooding”.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### (a) Refuse Collection

The service operated successfully on a weekly collection basis throughout the year.

A bin bonus scheme was introduced several years ago and continues to work well. Regularity of collections is maintained and there is now very little turnover of collection staff.

New housing and shop development in the town does, however, bring with it some problem. One gets a strong feeling that more thought could be given to refuse storage facilities and "length of carry" whilst these new schemes are on the planning table. Also some 3,000 back-to-back houses, many sharing dustbins, have been replaced by modern dwellings having longer carries. This increased work load has been absorbed by the existing staff so far but it is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with new development. It is hoped that the Council will give early consideration to the introduction of a pilot paper sack scheme, not only in the interests of hygiene but to ensure the continued regularity of collection which the staff desire as much as the public has a right to expect.

There are four modern refuse collection vehicles on domestic bin rounds with one vehicle used for relief work and to deal with bulky items of refuse. The free collection of old furniture and the like continues. This is a service for which there is an increasing demand.

### (b) Refuse Disposal

The whole of the town's domestic waste, together with considerable quantities of industrial and excavation spoil was again dealt with entirely by tipping at Soothill Wood during the year.

In 1956 this old colliery site of 72 acres was acquired by the Corporation for £2,750. It had at that time large tracts of dereliction, scarred by shale and slag heaps. It is pleasing to record that these heaps were made to yield £9,292 to the Corporation by way of sale of mineral waste.

A policy of land reclamation, as well as refuse disposal, has been steadily pursued during the past fifteen years at this tip: the year 1967 seeing a notable advance when 11.6 acres of slope were graded, grassed, and planted with some 3,500 forestry transplants and shrubs under a County Council scheme.

One now asks, "What does the future hold?"

There is still a tremendous amount of reclamation work to be done at the tip site and there are also many years of tipping potential. However, the National Coal Board has made application to work the area for open-cast coal and to complete the reclamation work. No final decision on this has been taken at the time of writing.

Fortunately a tip at Nab Lane has been wisely held in reserve by the Corporation for some years. No difficulty with refuse disposal for the town is foreseen and the good neighbour facilities now afforded to Heckmondwike could continue even if Soothill tipping was discontinued.

### Operational Statistics

	1965/6	1966/7
Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ..	4,461	4,461
Population at mid-year (Registrar General's estimate) .. .. .	40,590	40,780
Total Refuse collected (tons—estimated) .. ..	11,186	11,349
Weight per 1,000 population per day (cwts.) (365 days to year) .. .. .	15.1	15.2
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,429	16,090
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly (of the total) .. .. .	100%	100%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (miles) .. .. .	1.2	1.2
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection .. .. .	Nil%	Nil%
Total refuse disposed of:		
(i) Council's own refuse (tons) .. ..	13,786	14,495
(ii) for other local authorities (tons) .. ..	953	984
(iii) totals (tons) .. .. .	14,739	15,479
Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded):		
(a) Crude tipping .. .. .	Nil%	Nil%
(b) Controlled tipping .. .. .	100%	100%
(c) Separation/controlled tipping .. ..	Nil%	Nil%
(d) Direct incineration .. .. .	Nil%	Nil%
(e) Separation and incineration .. ..	Nil%	Nil%
(f) Other methods (state nature) .. ..	Nil%	Nil%
	100%	100%

### Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:

	1965/6		1966/7	
	Income	Tonnage collected	Income	Tonnage collected
	£		£	
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	—	—	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	—	—	—	—
(c) Waste Paper	103	11	52	5
(d) Other Salvage	—	—	—	—
Totals	103	11	52	5

### Trade Refuse

(a) Income	£391	£1,225
(b) Tonnage	8,856*	18,195†
	*includes 6,256 tons minerals removed from tip site	†includes 15,784 tons minerals removed from tip site



## Cost

The following table shows the comparative cost of the refuse collection and disposal service in terms of rate levied over the past nine years.

### Rates levied per head of population on Refuse Collection and Disposal (From I.M.T.A. Return of Rates levied)

Average for all districts in I.M.T.A. Return	1958/9	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2	1962/3	1963/4	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Urban Dists.	13 3	14 0	14 7	15 9	17 0	18 3	19 6	20 11	22 11
Non-County Boroughs	13 10	14 8	15 4	16 4	17 10	19 2	20 9	21 10	24 1
Batley	9 11	10 3	10 7	10 10	13 1	11 10	12 10	13 9	15 11

### Cost Statement — 1965/6

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross Expenditure
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE				
	(i) Labour	19,691	2,256	21,947	67
	(ii) Transport	9,061	633	9,694	30
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	358	636	994	3
	(iv) Other items	12	—	12	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	29,122	3,525	32,647	100
2	GROSS INCOME	798	502	1,300	—
3	NET COST	28,324	3,023	31,347	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	—
5	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	Gross cost per ton—				
	labour only	35 3	3 1	38 4	
6	transport only	16 3	10	17 1	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	50 8	4 1	54 9	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 698	£ 74	£ 772	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,836	196	2,032	

## Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The following table shows the numbers of loads collected monthly and annually from each Ward and from the whole Borough. The place of disposal of all these loads was Soothill Wood Tip. The table also shows the monthly number of loads disposed of at Soothill Wood Tip from the Heckmondwike U.D.C. district.

Ward	Numbers of Loads — Year 1967												
	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
North	142	114	118	134	115	106	140	108	105	148	119	144	1493
East	124	99	101	119	99	91	123	96	100	128	99	128	1307
West	69	54	57	64	57	51	61	48	46	67	54	72	700
Soothill & Birstall	140	115	117	141	119	112	147	115	118	152	121	151	1548
TOTALS	475	382	393	458	390	360	471	367	369	495	393	495	5048
Disposals from Heckmondwike	186	122	162	187	154	142	201	159	127	194	154	181	1969

**Annual total numbers of loads from each Ward and from the whole Borough during each year since 1957.**

Ward	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
North	1,272	1,247	1,345	1,407	1,361	1,368	1,342	1,415	1,457
East	1,240	1,242	1,426	1,461	1,437	1,466	1,258	1,318	1,369
West	1,156	1,016	1,101	1,132	1,166	1,171	1,282	1,350	1,099
Soothill & Birstall	1,174	1,192	1,200	1,237	1,274	1,248	1,202	1,256	1,413
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>5,084</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>5,338</b>

### (c) Salvage

Waste paper is collected and baled at the Cleansing Depot, Victoria Avenue, by means of an electrically operated baling press installed in 1966. The weight of salvaged paper sold and the amounts annually contributed towards rate relief since 1957 are shown in the following table:

Year	Paper Salvage			Value
	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts	qrs	£
1958/9	161	7	1	1,129
1959/60	141	8	—	918
1960/1	98	8	—	688
1961/2	52	5	—	370
1962/3	22	14	1	136
1963/4	18	7	3	101
1964/5	—	—	—	—
1965/6	11	16	2	103
1966/7	6	2	—	53

During 1962 arrangements were made for the sale of Coal Fines and Red Shale from the old colliery spoilbanks at Soothill Wood. The annual amounts received by the Corporation during the five years this arrangement operated are as follows:

1962/3	..	..	£3,910
1963/4	..	..	£2,453
1964/5	..	..	£2,008
1965/6	..	..	£264
1966/7	..	..	£657
Total	..	..	£9,292

### (d) Litter

Litter bins were provided along all main streets and at specially selected points in an effort to minimise the litter nuisance. All were very well used and the emptying of these bins is carried out by the Refuse Collection staff on their normal rounds.

The town's open market continued to present a litter problem and it is felt that the provision of a permanent market site is the solution.

### (e) Lethal Chambers

Facilities exist at the Cleansing Depot, Victoria Avenue, for the humane destruction of unwanted cats and dogs. The Department also performs the duty of removing and disposing of dead animals from the public highways and elsewhere in the Borough.

### (f) Public Conveniences

Of the nine public conveniences maintained by the Public Health Department seven have facilities for both sexes and two are for males only. During 1966 and 1967 the Council provided hand-washing facilities in most of these public conveniences.

One male (full-time) and six female (part-time) cleaners are employed.

# INSPECTION OF THE AREA — 1967

		<i>Primary Inspections</i>		<i>Re-inspections</i>	
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Defects Remedied</i>
<b>Public Health Act</b>					
Dwellinghouses (S.92)	..	375	252	448	223
Other Premises (S.92)	..	26	19	30	11
Accumulations	..	35	17	28	14
Animals, etc.	..	14	5	17	5
Ashes Accommodation	..	68	43	35	34
Cesspools	..	1	—	2	—
Courts & Passages	..	1	1	1	1
Effluvia	..	28	9	460	6
Infectious Diseases	..	73	—	47	—
Incidental Calls	..	1041	—	—	—
Interviews: Owners	..	74	—	—	—
Tradesmen	..	32	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	..	12	4	109	3
<b>Sanitary Accommodation</b>					
Pails & Privies	..	5	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	..	10	4	12	4
Schools	..	6	—	—	—
Street Gullies & Sewers	..	49	37	91	34
Tents, Vans & Sheds (S. 268-9)	..	8	—	20	—
Verminous Premises	..	31	15	42	15
Dirty Premises	..	17	8	31	7
Water Supply	..	20	13	26	11
Watercourses	..	6	4	21	4
Immigrants	..	7	—	5	—
<b>Food &amp; Drugs Act, Etc.</b>					
Bakehouses	..	26	12	6	3
Dairies & Milkshops	..	2	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	..	23	—	5	—
General Food Premises	..	76	17	12	10
Ice Cream Premises	..	7	—	—	—
Meat Shops	..	40	4	13	3
Food Preparers (Meat)	..	7	2	3	2
Canteens & Kitchens	..	12	—	9	—
Stalls:					
Meat	..	4	2	4	2
Other Foods	..	4	—	40	—
Sampling Visits	..	39	—	—	—
Vehicles	..	9	—	—	—
Hotels, Clubs, etc.	..	10	—	9	—
<b>Housing Act, 1957</b>					
<b>Houses Inspected:</b>					
Indiv. Unfit Houses	..	4	—	3	—
Clearance Areas	..	706	—	1135	—
<b>Houses Demolished:</b>					
Formal Action	..	213	—	—	—
Informal Action	..	3	—	—	—

			<i>Primary Inspections</i>	<i>Re-inspections</i>	
			<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Re-inspection Defects Remedied</i>
<b>Houses Closed:</b>					
Informal Action	..	2	—	—	—
Formal Action	..	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	..	1	—	—	—
Rehousing Classifications		126	—	—	—
Rent Act	..	1	—	1	—
<b>Clean Air Act</b>					
<b>Industrial:</b>					
Observations	..	17	2	12	2
Plant visited	..	3	—	1	—
<b>Domestic:</b>					
Observations	..	81	—	26	—
Premises	..	10	—	337	—
<b>Rodent Control</b>					
<b>Rats</b>					
Dwellinghouses	..	206	88	578	78
Other Council Property	..	6	6	7	6
Business Premises	..	33	19	27	10
Agricultural Property	..	6	—	1	—
<b>Mice</b>					
Dwellinghouses	..	233	77	249	57
Other Council Property	..	19	10	23	11
Business Premises	..	17	10	16	6
Agricultural Property	..	6	—	—	—
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
<b>Offices, Shops &amp; Railway</b>					
premises Act	..	39	29	25	13
Rag Flock, etc., Premises		19	—	2	—
Hairdressers	..	7	1	4	1
Hawkers	..	2	—	1	—
Pet Animals Act	..	1	—	—	—
Derelict Vehicles	..	15	15	31	15
Noise Abatement Act	..	22	5	45	5
Animal Boarding Estabs...		2	—	1	—
Nat. Assistance Act	..	5	—	—	—
<b>Caravan Sites &amp; Cont. of</b>					
Dev. Act	..	5	1	—	1
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	4	—	—	—
<b>Factories Act</b>					
Non-mechanical		21	15	9	7
Mechanical	..	17	7	6	6
<b>Other premises in which</b>					
S. 7 is enforced	..	—	—	—	—
Outworkers	..	1	—	—	—
Totals	..	4054	753	4066	610



Sampling							No. of Samples
Food & Drugs:							
Milk—Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Foods—Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Rag Flock, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Water:							
Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Plumbo-Solvency	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
S. Bath Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bacteriological Sampling:							
Milk—							
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Turbidity Test	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Iced Lollipops	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Imitation Cream, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Frozen Egg	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Milk—Biological Samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Total							644

Notices						<i>Served</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	P.	93	82	
				S.	42	33	
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	P.	2	2	
				S.	53	52	
Food & Drugs Acts	..	..	..	P.	7	6	
				S.	—	—	
Milk & Dairies Regs.	..	..	..	P.	—	—	
				S.	—	—	
Offices, Shops & Rly. Prems. Act.			..	P.	21	1	
				S.	—	—	
Pests Act	..	..	..	P.	—	—	
				S.	—	—	
W.R.C.C.							
(General Powers) Act	..	..	..	P.	—	—	
				S.	3	3	
Factories Act. Mech.	..	..	..	P.	7	3	
				S.	—	—	
Non-Mech.		..	..	P.	2	1	
				S.	—	—	
Verbal	..	..	..	..	4	4	
Byelaws	..	..	..	P.	—	—	
				S.	—	—	
Totals ..						234	187



## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The work of inspecting premises under this Act was continued and 39 premises received one or more visits during the year. The total number of inspected premises at the year end was 184.

A total of 3 accidents were reported during the year involving 1 female and 2 males; all in retail shops. No fatal accidents were reported.

Additional details of this work are included in the tables which follow.

**Table A. Registration and General Inspections**

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at year end	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices .. .. .	18	68	4
Retail Shops .. ..	70	237	33
Wholesale shops and warehouses .. ..	3	14	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .. ..	3	17	2
Fuel Storage depots ..	—	4	—
Totals ..	94	340	39

**Table B**

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) during 1967, to registered premises .. .. . 64

**Table C**

**Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year**

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices .. .. .	333
Retail Shops .. .. .	769
Wholesale Departments, warehouses .. .. .	73
Catering establishments open to the public .. .. .	101
Canteens .. .. .	—
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	22
Total .. .. .	1,298
Total Males .. .. .	506
Total Females .. .. .	792

## Caravan Sites

There are no licensed multi-caravan sites in the Borough, but certain sites are habitually used as temporary encampments by travelling fairs. The latter are exempt from licensing but are kept under observation by Public Health Inspectors.

## Atmospheric Pollution

Apparatus was operated continuously throughout the year from which the degree and nature of air pollution was measured. The apparatus consists of a smoke filter and a deposit gauge. Some results of these investigations are shown in the following tables.

### Monthly recording of Deposited Matter on a roof at the Public Health Department

Month	Quantity of rainwater measured	pH value	Solid Matter	Dissolved matter	Total Solids
	litres		grams	grams	grams
January ..	1.8	5.6	0.315	0.058	0.373
February ..	5.5	7.0	0.452	0.232	0.684
March ..	1.9	6.4	0.849	0.186	1.035
April ..	2.5	6.0	0.079	0.120	0.199
May ..	14.4	5.2	0.094	0.488	0.582
June ..	2.5	6.2	0.431	0.080	0.511
July ..	2.8	6.6	0.211	0.074	0.285
August ..	8.0	6.2	0.700	0.496	1.196
September ..	4.0	5.0	0.494	0.232	0.726
October ..	6.2	4.4	0.231	0.224	0.455
November ..	5.8	4.4	0.217	0.186	0.403
December ..	2.4	5.2	0.316	0.163	0.479

### Smoke content of the atmosphere collected by volumetric apparatus at the Public Health Department and measured at the Warren Spring Laboratory

Month	Smoke content (Microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value
January	621	72	268
February	358	60	152
March	107	23	53
April	197	23	92
May	154	30	89
June	139	12	69
July	81	10	54
August	248	35	96
September	246	33	132
October	165	46	107
November	1,137	85	392
December	1,464	58	252

## Clean Air Act, 1956

The target date for completion of the Borough's Smoke Control programme is 1977. It will be seen in the accompanying list of areas dealt with to date that a total of 4,153 premises are now subject to Smoke Control Orders out of a total of 16,700 premises; almost a quarter of the task now completed.

Smoke Control Area No.	Date of Confirmation by Min. of Hsg. & L. Govt.	Date of Operation of Order	Number of Premises in the Area						Acreage of the Area
			Council houses	Private houses	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Total Premises	
1	8.8.61	1. 9.62	—	381	14	10	8	413	301.3
2	26.2.62	1.10.62	580	428	15	7	6	1,036	193
3	6.6.63	1.7.64	229	1,170	4	30	7	1,440	313
4	18.10.65	1. 7.66	70	439	4	6	2	521	66.5
5	10.10.66	1. 6.67	252	223	1	—	—	476	60.25
6	9. 2.67	1.11.67	164	93	6	1	3	267	37.5
		TOTALS	1,295	2,734	44	54	26	4,153	971.55

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

(This information has been supplied by Mr. R. McKnight, M.Inst. B.M.,  
Baths Manager).

“The Central Baths are situated in Cambridge Street, Batley. This building was opened in 1893. Adjacent to the branch library in Birstall there is a suite of Slipper Baths and these were opened in 1961.

Improvements to the Central Baths have been carried out in recent years. The present amenities comprise two swimming baths 75' by 30' and 63' by 25' respectively and the total water capacity is 110,000 gallons. In 1963 three pressure filters were installed, each is 8' in diameter with a total filter area of 150 square feet. The pump to the filters is rated at 32,000 gallons per hour, thus giving a turnover of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours approximately. Turkish, Foam, and Radiant Heat baths are available in addition to 20 Slipper Baths. Light refreshments may be obtained at a cafe bar installed in the large swimming hall. A fully automatic boiler was installed in 1963, the fuel used is coal.

The attendances during the financial year ending 31st March, 1967, were:

Swimming, General Public	..	..	69,216
„ Schools	..	..	52,694
„ Clubs	..	..	9,000
Slipper Baths	..	..	20,698
„ Pensioners (free)	..	..	3,450
Turkish, etc.	..	..	1,054
Total	..	..	<u>156,112</u>

There is a well equipped laundry at the Central Baths dealing with the supply of clean towels for the baths, for all other Departments of the Corporation and for all schools in the Borough”.

## ERADICATION OF VERMIN

7 dwellinghouses in the Borough were found to contain bed bugs.

The treatment carried out at the premises concerned was by spraying with liquid insecticides and the use of gammexane smoke cartridges.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent control work was carried out in accordance with the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the following table shows particulars for 1966 and 1967.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property			
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
1. No. of properties in the Borough ..	18,554	18,057	33	33
2. Total No. of properties inspected following notification .. ..	652	517	6	4
No. infested by Rats .. ..	103	123	6	2
„ „ „ Mice .. ..	602	510	6	4
3. Total No. of properties inspected for reasons other than notification ..	729	692	11	7
No. infested by Rats .. ..	39	31	8	5
„ „ „ Mice .. ..	72	108	8	6



# HOUSING STATISTICS

		Year	1967	1966		
1. No. of Dwelling Houses in District			15,435	14,995		
2. No. of Houses included in above:						
(a) Back-to-back			2,819	2,982		
(b) Single-back			1,515	1,592		
3. SLUM CLEARANCE. Estimated number of unfit houses at year end in respect of which no representation has yet been made			1,388	1,890		
4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE						
No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:						
(a) in Clearance Areas			562	333		
(b) individual unfit houses			—	1		
A	HOUSES	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Sec. 42 of the Hsg. Act, 1957	Unfit for human habitation	180	456	
			included by reason of bad arrangement	6	3	
			On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	27	29	
	DEMOLISHED	NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	11	
			Local authority owned houses certi- fied unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	
			Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	
			Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensa- tion Act, 1961	—	—	
			Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		—	—
	B	UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of orders or undertakings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961		5	2
			Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957		—	—
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957			—	—		

1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
14,953	14,504	14,283	14,339	14,319	14,319	14,324	14,236
3,339	3,488	3,670	3,821	3,938	4,019	4,093	4,147
1,676	1,725	1,860	1,961	2,028	2,084	2,150	2,218
2,068	2,914	3,180	3,426	—	—	—	—
346	265	240	86	308	25	414	33
—	1	4	9	6	11	7	5
180	263	223	143	173	140	163	32
2	14	1	1	—	10	2	—
7	22	41	21	24	14	—	6
8	11	16	18	31	10	23	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
6	7	4	1	6	—	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Number of PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas .. .. .		
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas .. .. .		
	From houses to be closed .. .. .		
	From parts of buildings to be closed.. .. .		
Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas .. .. .		
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas .. .. .		
	From houses to be closed .. .. .		
	From parts of buildings to be closed.. .. .		
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by Local Authority		by owner .. .. .
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957		(a) by owner .. .. .
			(b) by local authority .. .. .
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		.. .. .
	After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1961		.. .. .
	After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957		.. .. .
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .			
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts			
UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48 .. .. .
	AT		
	END		Under Section 17 (2) .. .. .
	OF		
	YEAR		Under Section 46 .. .. .
Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53— No. of houses .. .. .			
PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed or compulsory purchase orders.		Number of houses .. .. .
			Number of occupants .. .. .

No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings.

(a) Clearance Areas, etc. .. .. .  
(b) Overcrowding .. .. .

#### NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—

By the Local Authority .. .. .  
By Private Enterprise .. .. .

1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
488	847	1,076	630	711	441	405	694	211	226
3	5	16	13	9	14	111	4	31	4
3	2	—	15	—	3	11	4	8	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
184	363	361	250	285	162	135	220	71	85
2	3	9	7	6	7	29	3	10	1
3	1	—	7	—	1	3	2	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	181	342	411	240	253	395	478
—	—	93	78	129	133	107	—	—	—
—	—	33	35	57	20	25	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	108	109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	8	3	38	125	43	179	12	11
2	1	19	6	78	262	99	399	32	29
181	182	291	205	163	149	167	220	77	120
132	171	61	71	15	27	32	73	47	59
500	403	304	181	86	133	100	239	126	142
161	140	348	357	139	71	87	51	56	85

## Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

Year		Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
		Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
1967	(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	87	80	59
1966	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	90	86	102
1965	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	101	97	89
1964	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	92	84	71
1963	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	136	125	97
1962	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	91	86	77
1961	(a) Conversions	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	119	114	102
1960	(a) Conversions	1	1	—
	(b) Improvements	133	125	118
1959	(a) Conversions	1	1	—
	(b) Improvements	123	118	75
1958	(a) Conversions	1	1	1
	(b) Improvements	48	46	40

## Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses

Year		No. of cases	Total value
1967	Acquiring and constructing	247	225,839
1966	„ „	207	188,293
1965	„ „	287	380,084
1964	„ „	235	256,835
1963	„ „	181	160,079
1962	„ „	199	141,415
1961	„ „	183	105,175
1960	„ „	165	88,150
1959	„ „	150	70,718
1958	„ „	186	104,315



# Housing Act

## Summary of the Clearance of Houses in the Borough

Year	Individual Unfit Houses	Houses in Clearance Areas		Grey	Part V	Total	Unfit Houses in the Borough	New Houses built	
		Pink	P.H.Y.					Council	Private
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	4796	—	—
1955	4	46	—	3	—	53	4746	100	36
1956	17	121	—	21	—	159	4608	106	30
1957	16	151	2	6	—	175	4439	118	51
1958	13	28	—	—	—	41	4398	142	85
1959	31	430	10	33	—	504	3927	126	56
1960	22	77	—	—	—	99	3828	239	51
1961	22	461	16	62	—	561	3329	100	87
1962	13	103	—	—	—	116	3213	133	71
1963	13	246	—	19	—	278	2954	86	139
1964	10	263	2	14	—	289	2679	181	357
1965	14	343	3	23	5	388	2319	304	348
1966	5	325	14	31	—	375	1975	403	140
1967	8	534	45	74	53	714	1388	500	161

## Rent Act, 1957

The following table shows the annual numbers of applications for Certificates of Disrepair made by tenants; the numbers of such Certificates issued by the Council; the numbers of Applications for Cancellation of Certificates made by property owners and the numbers of cancellations made by the Council, and it includes the period since the Act came into force in 1957 up to and including the year 1967.

### Certificates of Disrepair

Year	No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	No. of Certificates of Disrepair Issued	No. of Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	No. of Certificates of Disrepair Cancelled
1967	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—
1963	1	—	—	—
1962	1	—	—	—
1961	3	3	—	—
1960	3	2	1	1
1959	13	9	4	8
1958	75	40	14	4
1957	47	8	—	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### (a) Milk Supply

At the end of the year there were on register:—

Milk Distributors .. .. .	24
Premises from which milk was sold only in sealed bottles ..	97

There was no pasteurisation of milk in the district authorised by this Food and Drugs Authority. The numbers of licences to sell Special Designations of pre-packed milk at the year end were as follows:—

Pasteurised .. .. .	53
Sterilised .. .. .	112
Untreated .. .. .	42
Ultra Heat Treated .. .. .	2

## Bacteriological Examination

164 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examination. The results are shown in the following table:—

Class of Milk	No. of samples taken	Test applied	No. of samples		
			Passed	Failed	Invalid or void
Sterilised	19	Turbidity	19	—	—
Pasteurised	82	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	70 82	3 —	9 —
Untreated	63	Methylene Blue Ring Test	44 55 Neg.	7 6 Pos.	12 2
Total	164				

## Biological Examination

133 samples of milk were tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for *Brucella Abortus*. 3 of these samples were unsatisfactory and action was taken to secure the safety of the milk supply.

5 samples of milk were tested for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

## (b) Meat and Other Foods

The numbers of visits made to premises by Public Health Inspectors during the years 1958 to 1967 were as follows:—

Type of premises	Number of Visits									
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Meat Shops	49	46	20	29	36	30	36	31	34	27
Market Stalls	77	46	264	107	84	49	19	20	229	61
Provision and other food stores	279	282	273	261	254	94	71	66	117	75
Bakehouses	21	17	17	25	34	49	60	68	59	70
Fried Fish Shops	31	35	35	27	36	40	31	25	42	7
Food Preparation Rooms & Canteens	73	51	56	76	81	35	77	56	45	41
Ice Cream premises	5	2	2	4	4	4	39	28	35	22

Under Regulations made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food during 1960 affecting the construction of slaughterhouses, which became operative on the 1st July, 1961, the two private slaughterhouses in the Borough were closed. Meat supplies thereafter were obtained from licensed slaughterhouses outside the Borough.

# Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The premises to which Regulations Nos. 16 and 19 apply are as follows:

Category	Number of premises			
	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Total No. of premises
Bakehouses .. .. .	20	20	20	20
Butchers .. .. .	36	36	36	36
Cafes & Restaurants .. .. .	11	11	11	11
Confectionery & Sweets .. .. .	14	14	14	14
Fried Fish .. .. .	35	35	35	35
Greengrocers & Fishmongers .. .. .	15	15	15	15
Grocers & Provision Dealers .. .. .	105	105	105	105
Licensed Public Houses .. .. .	46	46	46	46
Licensed Public Houses (selling meals) .. .. .	4	4	4	4
Licensed Clubs .. .. .	15	15	15	15

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough .. None  
 Number of Poultry processing premises in the Borough .. None

## Details of Food Condemned, 1967

	lbs	ozs		lbs	ozs
Tinned Corned Beef .. .. .	26	12	Tinned Peas .. .. .	16	10
„ Ham .. .. .	92	1	„ Beans .. .. .	22	12
„ Chopped Pork .. .. .	7	8	„ Tomatoes .. .. .	22	6
„ Ox Tongue .. .. .	1	6	„ Carrots .. .. .	660	10
„ Stewed Steak .. .. .	12	8	„ Potatoes .. .. .	1	13
„ Steak .. .. .	3	0	„ Mushrooms .. .. .	1	0
„ Pork Luncheon Meat .. .. .	8	6	„ Mixed Vegetables .. .. .		10
„ Chopped Ham .. .. .	2	4	Onions .. .. .		12
„ Steak & Vegetable .. .. .	1	0	Tinned Soup .. .. .	10	8
„ Steak & Kidney Pie .. .. .	1	0	„ Rice Pudding .. .. .	2	3
„ Luncheon Meat .. .. .	2	0	„ Semolina Pudding .. .. .	8	0
„ Kidney Pudding .. .. .	1	0	„ Sponge Pudding .. .. .		10
Beef Spread .. .. .		2	„ Cream .. .. .	1	2
Bacon .. .. .	24	0	„ Evaporated Milk .. .. .	1	14
Liver .. .. .	14	0	„ Condensed Milk .. .. .		8
Tinned Strawberries .. .. .	3	0	„ Potato Salad .. .. .	1	8
„ Raspberries .. .. .	1	0	„ Baby Food .. .. .	2	10
„ Fruit Salad .. .. .		8	„ Spaghetti .. .. .	1	0
„ Billberries .. .. .	1	0	„ Celery .. .. .	3	9
„ Fruit Cocktail .. .. .	5	8	Raisins .. .. .	30	0
„ Peaches .. .. .	12	10	„ Currants .. .. .	7	0
„ Apricots .. .. .	8	5	„ Glace Cherries .. .. .	11	0
„ Oranges .. .. .	4	12	„ Sultanas .. .. .	31	0
„ Plums .. .. .	5	0	„ Semolina .. .. .	1	0
„ Pears .. .. .	13	10	„ Rice .. .. .	5	0
„ Grapefruit .. .. .	9	13	„ Coconut .. .. .	500	0
„ Pineapple .. .. .	9	8	„ Sago .. .. .	1	0
„ Apple .. .. .	1	14	„ Prunes .. .. .		8
Apples .. .. .	120	0	Pickles .. .. .		10
„ Prunes .. .. .		8			
„ Pie Filling .. .. .		14			
„ Honey .. .. .	2	0			
„ Marmalade .. .. .	2	0			
„ Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	13			

1,755 12

15 cwt. 2 qtrs. 19 lbs. 12 ozs.

# Annual Total Weights of Food Condemned during the period 1958—1966

Year	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
1966 ..	2	2	1	5	2
1965 ..		10	1	13	9
1964 ..	1	5	—	1	13
1963 ..	1	10	1	12	4
1962 ..	2	13	—	27	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1961 ..	5	15	1	21	14
1960 ..	1	12	1	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1959 ..	6	3	3	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1958 ..		11	2	25	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

The method of disposal of unsound food was by destruction on the Corporation's Refuse Tip at Soothill Wood.

## Food & Drugs Act, 1955 — Section 16

The numbers of registered premises at the end of the year were as follows:—

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale .. .. .	1
„ „ Sale only .. .. .	144
Sausage or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food—	
Preparation and manufacture .. .. .	30

Most of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream are concerned exclusively as regards this commodity with pre-wrapped ice-cream stored in properly refrigerated cabinets.

Visits made to meat shops, 49; to food preparation rooms, canteens, etc., 73; to provision shops, 279; to bakehouses, 21; to fried fish shops, 31; to ice-cream premises, 5; and to market stalls, 77.

## (c) Adulteration of Foodstuffs

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-53.

13 formal samples of milk and 98 informal samples of other foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination during the year 1967 and details are shown in Table I. Additional details include the annual total numbers of samples examined during the period 1958 to 1966.

Table I

## Particulars of Food and Drug Samples and Results of Analysis

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine	Total
Milk .. .. .	13	—	13	—	13
Butter .. .. .		5	5	—	5
Lard .. .. .		5	5	—	5
Beef Sausage .. .. .		5	5	—	5
Pork Sausage .. .. .		4	4	—	4
Beef Sausage with Tomato .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Margarine .. .. .		4	4	—	4
Cheese .. .. .		3	3	—	3
Saccharin Tablets .. .. .		3	3	—	3
Tea .. .. .		3	3	—	3
White Pepper .. .. .		2	2	—	2
Instant Mashed Potato .. .. .		2	2	—	2
Skimmed Milk Powder .. .. .		2	2	—	2



Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine	Total
Fruit Pie with Cream ..		2	2	—	2
Tinned Cream .. ..		2	2	—	2
Double Cream .. ..		2	2	—	2
Currants .. .. .		2	2	—	2
Cheshire Cheese .. ..		2	2	—	2
Golden Crumbs .. ..		1	1	—	1
Tinned Soup (Scotch Broth)		1	1	—	1
(Green Pea) ..		1	1	—	1
Dressed Crab .. ..		1	1	—	1
Sugar .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Pressed Veal .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Chicken Stock Tablets ..		1	1	—	1
Bacon .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Cream Buns .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Lemon Cheese .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Fish Cakes .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Cockles .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Tinned Crab .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Curried Chicken Spread ..		1	1	—	1
Lime Marmalade .. ..		1	1	—	1
Powdered Glucose .. ..		1	1	—	1
Linctus Pastilles .. ..		1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Soup Powder .. .. .		1	1	—	1
French Mustard .. ..		1	1	—	1
Flour .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Caster Sugar .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Jelly .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Sultanas .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Full Cream Evaporated Milk		1	1	—	1
Dried Onions .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Crystallised Ginger .. ..		1	1	—	1
Yogurt .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Coffee .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Fish Dressing .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Cocktail Cherries .. ..		1	1	—	1
Mustard .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Salted Cashew Nuts .. ..		1	1	—	1
Meat Pie .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Desiccated Coconut .. ..		1	1	—	1
Cough Mixture .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Lancashire Cheese .. ..		1	1	—	1
Cream .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Smoked Processed Cheese ..		1	1	—	1
Kipper Fillets .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Parsley Sauce Mix .. ..		1	1	—	1
Cooking Oil .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Crab Spread .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Potted Beef Paste .. ..		1	1	—	1
Brown Sugar .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Marzipan .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Dates .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Mixed Cut Peel .. .. .		1	1	—	1
Totals 1967	13	98	111	—	111
" 1966	14	61	75	—	75
" 1965	9	32	40	1	41
" 1964	25	65	86	4	90
" 1963	24	77	98	3	101
" 1962	4	79	81	2	83
" 1961	35	80	114	1	115
" 1960	43	100	131	12	143
" 1959	11	135	140	6	146
" 1958	—	144	141	3	144

**Table II**

**Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine**

Year	Sample No.	Nature of Sample and result of Analysis	Remarks
1967	—	No sample was reported as other than genuine	
1966	—	No sample was reported as other than genuine	
1965	2543	Milk. Contained only 68.4% of the minimum fat content required	Producer verbally warned
1964	2420 2448 2449 2450	Milk. Contained 88.4% of the minimum fat content required Beef Sausage. Sulphur Dioxide 198 p.p.m. Pork Sausage. Sulphur Dioxide 220 p.p.m. Beef Sausage. Lean Meat 16.5% Fat 47.7% Total Meat 64.2%	Offender verbally warned Warning letter to offenders Manufacturer warned
1963	2323 2370 2371	Milk. Contained 91.7% of minimum fat content required Ice Cream. Fat content 4.0% Ice Cream. Fat content 4.9%	Processor warned Manufacturers warned
1962	2302 2306	Pork Sausage. Meat content 50.9% Pork Sausage. Meat content 49.5%	Manufacturers warned
1961	2133	Pork Sausage. Meat content 60.2%	Manufacturer warned
1960	1978 1985 1988 2007 2060 1991 2112 2033 2011 2034 1993 2010 2081	Milk. Contained 92.0% of minimum fat content required Milk. „ 82.4% „ Milk. „ 99.7% „ Milk. „ 92.7% „ Milk. „ 83.7% „ Pork Sausage. Contained 53.1% meat Pork Sausage. Contained 60.1% meat Pork Sausage. Contained 52.8% meat Pork Sausage. Contained 55.1% meat Sulphur Dioxide 352 p.p.m. Pork Sausage. Sulphur Dioxide 220 p.p.m. Sausage. Contained 41.2% meat Beef Sausage. Sulphur Dioxide 264 p.p.m. Glace Cherries. Sulphur Dioxide 132 p.p.m.	Producer/Retailer warned „ „ „ „ Producers warned „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „
1959	1832 1843 1844 1845 1964 1971	Milk. Contained 8.35% Solids-not-fat Milk. Contained only 2.95% fat Milk. Contained only 2.84% fat Milk. Contained only 2.83% fat Milk. Contained only 94.4% of minimum fat content required Milk. Contained only 85.4% of minimum fat content required	Producers warned „ „ „ „ „
1958	1689 1704 1705	Steak Pudding. 8% of "steak" was cereal filler Meat Pudding. 8% of "steak" was cereal filler Steak & Kidney Pudding. Contained only 14.3% meat	Producers warned „ „

**Table III**  
**Average composition of Milk Samples**

Year	Average Milk Fat %	Average Non-fatty solids %
1967	3.94	8.94
1966	3.64	8.74
1965	3.78	8.86
1964	3.88	8.85
1963	3.70	8.79
1962	3.68	8.92
1961	3.58	8.88
1960	3.48	8.78
1959	3.57	8.72
1958	3.94	8.82
Legal Standard	3.00	8.50

**Table IV**

**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952 and 1959 & 1963**

During the year under review 4 samples of Ice Cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. In each case methylene blue was decolourised in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours and each sample was placed in Provisional Grade II.

The following table shows details of samples of Ice Cream submitted for examination during the period 1958 to 1966 inclusive.

Year	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1966	19	12	5	2	—
1965	11	5	4	1	1
1964	18	9	1	8	—
1963	26	11	12	3	—
1962	20	7	6	5	2
1961	44	22	17	—	5
1960	37	18	15	4	—
1959	41	17	5	11	8
1958	49	36	12	—	—
					(1 void)

**Table V**

97 samples of other foods were subjected to bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. Particulars of the samples and the results of the examinations were as shown in the following table.

No. of samples	Sample	Result of Examination				
		(Disc reading	7+	6+	5+	4+ 3+ )
11	Frozen Egg	Satisfactory	6	1	3	1 —
4	Liquid Egg	Satisfactory	1	1	—	1 1
20	Beef Sausage	No pathogenic organisms isolated				
1	Beef Sausage Meat	"				
13	Pork Sausage	"				
2	Tomato Sausage	"				
1	Sausage Meat	"				
14	Desiccated Coconut	"				
8	Minced Loaf	"				
1	Minced Loaf	Salmonella london isolated				
2	Hamburger	No pathogenic organisms isolated				
2	Beefburger	"				
4	Black Pudding	"				
2	Corned Beef	"				
1	Cream (pineapple) Tart	"				
1	Polony	"				
1	Kidney (frozen)	"				
1	Meat Paste	"				
		Count per gm.	Coliforms isolated		Pathogens isolated	
1	Imitation Cream	2,340	None		None	
1	Imitation Cream	2,500,000	In 0.00001 gm Bact. coli. 1 in 0.1 gm.		None	
1	Imitation Cream	A few aerobic spore bearers	None		None	
1	Cream Curl	Moderate numbers present	Bact. coli. I.		None	
1	Potted Meat	—	None		None	
1	Potted Meat	—	None		None	
1	Potted Meat	—	None		None	
1	Cream	Phosphatase Test—Pass			None	

### Magistrate's Court Proceedings in 1967

#### Food & Drugs Act, 1955

#### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

2 cakes baked and sold by a local baker contained flying insects—  
Fined £40.

Unhygienic state of the premises—Fined £50.

#### Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Iced Lolly contained a house fly—Fined £10.

## 1958 — 1966

Particulars of other food samples bacteriologically examined during the years 1958 to 1966 are as follows:—

Year	Total number of other food samples examined	Result of examination
1966	85	Staph. aureus isolated from sample of Meat Pie Gravy
1965	80	All satisfactory
1964	88	Staph. aureus isolated from sample of Cooked Liver and Stewing Meat
1963	100	Salmonella menston isolated from samples of Frozen Egg
1962	75	Staph. aureus isolated from sample of Meat Pie Gravy Salmonella menston isolated from samples of Frozen Egg
1961	111	Salmonella treforest isolated from sample of Desiccated Coconut Staph. aureus isolated from samples of Corned Beef and Cooked Ham
1960	100	Salmonella thompson Isolated from Frozen Egg Salmonella typhimurium                 " Salmonella pullorum                 " Salmonella oranienburg isolated from sample of Dried Egg Albumen Salmonella bareilly isolated from samples of Desiccated Coconut
1959	68	Salmonella infantis Isolated from Frozen Egg & Dried Egg Albumen Salmonella typhimurium                 " Salmonella meleagridis                 " Salmonella muenchan                 "
1958	81	Pathogens isolated from samples of Synthetic Cream, Frozen Egg, and Meat Pie Gravy

## Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

## Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951

Large quantities of Rag Flock and other filling materials are manufactured in the Borough. These are used as fillings for bedding, upholstery, toys and the like. The above mentioned Act and Regulations are aimed at securing the cleanliness of these filling materials and the maintenance of a wholesome and good hygienic standard as a safeguard to health.

Samples were taken regularly during 1967 from the premises of manufacturers. Legal proceedings against a manufacturer after an adverse report on a sample of Rag Flock resulted in a fine of £15 and costs.

Particulars of samples and the results of analyses are shown in the following table.



Details of Samples taken for analysis under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Sample No.	Sample	Chlorine as soluble Chlorides (Parts per 100,00)	Oil & Soap	Trash	Dust Index	Oil	Insoluble Extracted Matter	Soluble Extracted Matter	Remarks
1	Rag Flock	16	4.7%	—	—	—	—	1.5%	Satisfactory
2	" "	12	4.0%	—	—	—	—	1.1%	"
3	" "	74	2.6%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	Unsatisfactory
4	" "	5	4.2%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	Satisfactory
5	" "	8	3.7%	—	—	—	1.0%	1.2%	"
6	" " Coir Fibre (pad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
7	Cotton Felt	—	—	5.5%	0.7%	0.7%	—	—	"
8	Rag Flock	14	2.2%	—	—	—	—	1.3%	"
9	" "	5	2.7%	—	—	—	—	0.8%	"
10	" "	11	3.3%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	"
11	" " (Layered)	5	2.8%	—	—	—	—	1.0%	"
12	" "	9	2.7%	—	—	—	—	1.0%	"
13	" "	8	3.6%	—	—	—	—	1.0%	"
14	" "	7	2.9%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	"
15	" " Cotton Felt	—	—	4.8%	1.1%	1.4%	—	—	"
16	Rag Flock (Layered)	8	2.7%	—	—	—	—	0.8%	"
17	Cotton Felt	—	—	3.9%	1.3%	1.1%	—	—	"
18	Rag Flock (Layered)	15	4.9%	—	—	—	—	1.1%	"
19	" "	13	3.2%	—	—	—	—	0.8%	"
20	" "	12	3.6%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	"
21	Rag Flock	12	2.6%	—	—	—	—	1.0%	"
22	" "	20	5.0%	—	—	—	—	1.7%	"
23	" " Rag Flock (Layered)	16	2.7%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	"
24	" "	13	3.3%	—	—	—	—	1.2%	"
25	" "	8	4.8%	—	—	—	—	0.9%	"
26	" "	11	3.7%	—	—	—	—	1.3%	"
27	" " Cotton Felt	—	—	3.4%	0.4%	0.8%	—	—	"
28	Coir Fibre (pad)	—	—	—	—	—	0.9%	—	Unsatisfactory
29	Rag Flock	39	3.3%	—	—	—	—	1.3%	"

## 1958 — 1966

The annual total numbers of samples of Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials taken for examination and the results thereof during the period 1958 to 1966 were as follows:—

Year	No. of samples	Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory No.
		No.	%	
1966	33	4	14%	29
1965	41	—	—	41
1964	46	—	—	46
1963	43	5	13%	38
1962	27	2	8%	25
1961	41	3	8%	38
1960	29	3	11%	26
1959	31	—	—	31
1958	40	3	8%	37

In all cases where unsatisfactory analytical reports were received the manufacturers concerned were warned.

In April, 1966, legal proceedings were taken against the manufacturer of a sample of Rag Flock which was found to have a high chlorine content and the firm was fined £10 plus costs.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

### Part I of the Act

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	38	21	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	293	17	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	331	38	—	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found:—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	5	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6	5	—	4	—

**Part VIII of the Act**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

## NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS

During the year immigrants newly arrived in this country and giving an address in Batley as their domicile were notified to the department by the Local Health Authority. Upon this notification the address is visited to ascertain that the person concerned is in residence, that they understand the method of obtaining acceptance on to the list of a general practitioner, and unless there has been a recent chest X-ray arrangements are made for this to be carried out at a local hospital. The following figures relate to the number of notifications received during the year.

No. of advice notes received relating to arrival of immigrants		No. of successful visits
Country	Number	
Caribbean .. ..	1	1
India .. ..	70	53
Pakistan .. ..	7	4
African .. ..	1	1
Portugal .. ..	1	1
Total .. ..	80	60

**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL**

**HEALTH SERVICES**

**HEALTH DIVISION**



# VITAL STATISTICS, 1967

				Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike	Division
<b>Live Births</b>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	857	665	314	181	2,017
Illegitimate	..	..	..	71	51	12	14	148
Total	..	..	..	928	716	326	195	2,165
<b>Stillbirths</b>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	5	12	11	3	31
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	1	—	2
Total	..	..	..	6	12	12	3	33
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	..	934	728	338	198	2,198
<b>Deaths Under 1 year</b>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	16	15	5	1	37
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Total	..	..	..	17	16	6	2	41
<b>Deaths Under 4 weeks</b>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	10	11	4	1	26
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	—	1	2
Total	..	..	..	11	11	4	2	28
<b>Deaths Under 1 week</b>								
Legitimate	..	..	..	8	9	4	1	22
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	—	1	2
Total	..	..	..	9	9	4	2	24
<b>Deaths All Causes</b>	..	..	..	489	516	164	86	1,255
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	..	..	..	11.9	13.4	11.0	9.5	12.1
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	1.12	1.00	1.15	1.14	1.10
Standardised Death Rate	..	..	..	13.3	13.4	12.6	10.9	13.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	..	..	..	22.5	18.6	21.8	21.6	20.9
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.05
Standardised Birth Rate	..	..	..	23.7	19.9	22.4	22.5	21.9
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	6.4	16.5	35.5	15.1	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	18.3	22.3	18.4	10.3	18.9
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of births which were illegitimate	..	..	..	7.7	7.1	3.8	7.1	6.8

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if the constituent Authorities had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike	Division
Estimated population (Mid year) .. ..	41,160	38,440	14,960	9,020	103,580
Area of District in acres ..	4,457	8,251	3,394	696	16,798
Average number of persons per acre .. ..	9.2	4.7	4.4	13.0	6.2
Estimated number of dwellinghouses ..	15,435	14,500	5,525	3,505	38,965
	£	£	£	£	£
Rateable value at 1st April	934,361	1,038,916	352,057	248,443	2,577,912
Product of Penny Rate (estimate) .. ..	3,584	4,100	1,375	990	10,049

## Birth and Mortality Rates for 1967 for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales

	Batley	Spenborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division	Aggregate of Rural Districts	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth .. ..	22.5	18.6	21.8	21.6	20.9	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.2
Adjusted Birth .. ..	23.7	19.9	22.4	22.5	—	17.7	18.2	18.2	17.2
Crude Death .. ..	11.9	13.4	11.0	9.5	12.1	9.7	11.8	11.2	11.2
Adjusted Death .. ..	13.3	13.4	12.6	10.9	—	11.5	12.3	12.0	11.2
Tuberculosis—									
Respiratory .. ..	0.05	—	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
All Forms .. ..	0.05	—	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer .. ..	2.21	2.47	1.74	2.22	2.24	1.77	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ..	2.09	2.21	1.40	2.11	2.04	1.48	1.83	1.73	*
Heart & Circulation ..	4.47	5.12	5.21	3.10	4.70	3.64	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.46	1.51	0.67	0.89	1.31	1.11	1.38	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality .. ..	18.3	22.3	18.4	10.3	18.9	19.4	19.2	19.2	18.3
Neo-Natal Mortality	11.8	15.4	12.3	10.3	12.9	12.5	13.3	13.1	12.5
Stillbirth .. ..	6.4	16.5	35.5	15.1	15.0	14.0	15.7	15.2	14.8

\*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.  
The maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

## HEALTH VISITING

There is now a hundred per cent. attachment of individual health visitors to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than allocating work on an area basis. This system has presented no problems other than the additional amount of travelling involved and in the odd case where the Health Visitor is not a car driver. This is compensated for by the much closer working relationship between the general practitioners and the nurses concerned, which is of considerable benefit to the members of the public who require their services.

Because of this attachment, which involves nurses working in all the local government areas which comprise the Division, it is impossible to separate the records for each area. The following figures, therefore, relate to the whole of the Divisional area.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year.—

(a) To expectant mothers:—							
(i) First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
(ii) Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	321
(b) To children born in 1967:—							
(i) First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,149
(ii) Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,013
(c) To children born in 1966:—							
(i) First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,825
(ii) Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,872
(d) To children born 1962—1965:—							
(i) First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,584
(ii) Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,228
(e) To persons aged 65 or over:—							
(i) First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,214
(ii) Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,249
(f) To Home Help cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,403
(g) To mentally disordered persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
(h) To persons discharged from hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	228
(i) To tuberculous households	..	..	..	..	..	..	536
(j) To infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
(k) Liaison visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,559
(l) Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,399
(m) Attendances at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,845
(n) Parentcraft lectures	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
(o) To schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,509
(p) To homes in connection with school children	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,399

# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	Medical Consultations		
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1967	1966	1962-1965	1967	1966	1962-1965	Total attendances during the year	1967	1966	1962-1965
Ings Grove, Mirfield	67	36	—	—	103	227	202	134	563	1,632	1,266	290	440	346	208
Health Centre, Cleckheaton	48	54	1	—	103	198	214	66	478	1,671	1,665	162	338	241	66
Valley Road, Liversedge	30	6	12	—	48	103	81	70	254	1,039	782	140	261	168	75
Old Lane, Birkenshaw	42	6	—	—	48	87	64	86	237	783	608	201	231	140	105
Public Hall, Gomersal	7	1	17	—	25	69	58	57	184	586	411	120	195	98	48
Sunday School, Roberttown	37	2	13	—	52	74	183	61	318	891	749	127	282	154	86
Temperance Hall, Scholes	—	23	—	—	23	17	13	4	34	71	72	8	—	—	—
Wellington Street, Batley	18	2	90	—	110	379	348	204	931	2,488	1,972	407	1,440	265	50
Sunday School, Birstall	34	1	16	—	51	210	187	210	607	1,864	1,682	402	511	247	132
Sunday School, Hanging Heaton	25	1	—	—	26	39	25	44	108	373	265	279	62	24	8
The Hollies, Heckmondwike	2	11	70	—	83	242	174	286	702	1,466	1,248	654	487	550	406
Sunday School, Staincliffe	27	3	3	—	33	56	32	84	172	340	696	196	136	7	4
TOTALS	337	146	222	—	705	1,701	1,581	1,306	4,588	13,204	11,416	2,986	4,383	2,240	1,188

During the year 4,101 tins of National Dried Milk, 27,520 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,773 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,235 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, small-pox and tuberculosis. These procedures, with the exception of vaccination against tuberculosis, can be administered either through the public health clinic services or by family doctors.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the amount of diphtheria immunisation carried out in the Divisional area during the year.

Completed Primary Courses	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963-60		
Batley .. ..	267	331	35	14	45	85	777
Spenborough ..	318	320	23	6	21	6	694
Mirfield ..	132	125	6	3	6	—	272
Heckmondwike	78	80	8	—	19	2	187
Division.. ..	795	856	72	23	91	93	1,930
<b>Reinforcing doses</b>							
Batley .. ..	—	2	5	—	256	29	292
Spenborough ..	—	5	6	8	419	10	448
Mirfield ..	—	—	—	1	184	2	187
Heckmondwike	—	—	1	1	114	13	129
Division. . .	—	7	12	10	973	54	1,056



I give below a table showing the numbers and estimated percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously.

Last complete course of injections 1963—1967	Under 1 1967	1—4 1966-63	5—9 1962-58	10—14 1957-53	Under 15 Total
Batley .. ..	267 (28.4%)	2,053 (64.8%)	1,205 (34.4%)	253 (8.1%)	3,778 (35.2%)
Spenborough ..	318 (44.2%)	1,846 (70.9%)	1,848 (65.3%)	1,310 (52.8%)	5,322 (60.9%)
Mirfield .. ..	132 (41.4%)	827 (81.2%)	739 (74.5%)	523 (60.1%)	2,221 (69.4%)
Heckmondwike ..	78 (44.3%)	490 (79.3%)	674 (95.1%)	169 (25.6%)	1,411 (64.9%)
Division .. ..	795 (36.9%)	5,216 (69.4%)	4,466 (55.5%)	2,255 (31.5%)	12,732 (59.8%)
<b>1962 or earlier:</b>					
Batley .. ..	—	—	926 (26.4%)	1,600 (51.3%)	2,526 (23.5%)
Spenborough ..	—	—	697 (24.6%)	971 (39.2%)	1,668 (19.1%)
Mirfield .. ..	—	—	319 (32.2%)	428 (47.2%)	747 (23.3%)
Heckmondwike ..	—	—	12 (1.7%)	368 (55.8%)	380 (17.5%)
Division .. ..	—	—	1,954 (24.3%)	3,367 (47%)	5,321 (22.3%)

## Whooping Cough Immunisation

The following table shows the number of children who completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Divisional area during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Area	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Batley	262	327	35	10	17	1	652
Spenborough	318	319	22	6	13	—	678
Mirfield	132	125	6	3	1	—	267
Heckmondwike	77	80	8	—	3	—	168
Division	789	851	71	19	34	1	1,765

## Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1967, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1—4 1966-63	5—9 1962-58	10—14 1957-53	Under 15 total
Batley	262	2,030	1,964	1,147	5,403
Spenborough	318	2,198	2,429	1,326	6,371
Mirfield	132	913	932	535	2,512
Heckmondwike	77	682	769	339	1,867
Division	789	5,823	6,094	3,347	16,053

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The oral method of vaccination against poliomyelitis using the Sabin vaccine is now the only method adopted in this Division. This is very easy and convenient to use, and causes no upset whatever.

The following table gives details of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out during the year in the Division.

Completed Primary Course	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Batley	156	291	66	26	85	132	756
Spenborough	303	359	29	11	45	3	750
Mirfield	132	134	12	5	12	—	295
Heckmondwike	35	108	8	2	24	6	183
Division	626	892	115	44	166	141	1,984
<b>Re-inforcing doses</b>							
Batley	—	—	2	—	322	28	352
Spenborough	—	4	8	8	439	12	471
Mirfield	—	1	—	—	187	3	191
Heckmondwike	—	6	1	1	135	6	149
Division	—	11	11	9	1,083	49	1,163

## Tetanus Immunisation

The following table gives the details of tetanus immunisation carried out during the year in the Division.

Completed Primary Course	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Batley	266	331	35	14	45	84	775
Spenborough	318	320	23	6	21	21	709
Mirfield	312	125	6	3	7	—	273
Heckmondwike	78	80	8	—	19	3	188
Division	794	856	72	23	92	108	1,945
<b>Re-inforcing doses</b>							
Batley	—	2	5	—	255	37	299
Spenborough	—	5	6	8	425	36	480
Mirfield	—	—	—	1	184	5	190
Heckmondwike	—	—	1	1	110	24	136
Division	—	7	12	10	974	102	1,105

## Smallpox Vaccination

The following table shows the numbers vaccinated and re-vaccinated during 1967 in the Division.

No. Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccination							Total
	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1	2-4	5-15	
Batley	—	3	2	10	220	57	13	305
Spenborough	2	1	5	2	257	52	4	323
Mirfield	1	—	—	2	152	34	8	197
Heckmondwike	—	3	—	8	91	17	4	123
Division	3	7	7	22	720	160	29	948
<b>No. Re-vaccinated</b>								
Batley	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Spenborough	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	15
Mirfield	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Heckmondwike	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Division	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	26

## Vaccination Against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to schoolchildren of thirteen years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

### B.C.G. Vaccination—Contact Scheme

The following table gives details of B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts of cases of T.B. undertaken by Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year. The apparent discrepancy between the number found negative and the number vaccinated is due to the fact that babies under the age of six weeks are not given pre-vaccination skin tests.

	Age (years)		
	0-4	5-15	16+
No. skin tested	42	41	—
No. found positive	1	7	—
No. found negative	41	34	—
No. vaccinated	58	34	—

## TUBERCULOSIS

In the Spenborough and Mirfield part of the combined Division there has been the closest co-operation between the Tuberculosis Visitor and the Consultant Chest Physician whose clinic she attends weekly. This work has been done by one nurse who has been responsible for visiting all new cases and contact tracing and follow up. She arranged 108 initial X-rays for contacts, among which was a positive case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the Batley and Heckmondwike part of the combined Division the procedure was different in that new cases were visited by the health visitor attached to the general practitioner notifying the case. She prepared an environmental report, including a list of contacts, and this was sent to the Chest Clinic who invited contacts to attend the Clinic for skin-testing, X-rays, etc. Since the formation of the combined Division all this work has been, and will continue to be done by the one nurse, and the lines on which she will work have been agreed with the Consultant.

The special arrangements made last year to Heaf Test and give B.C.G. vaccination where necessary to all Commonwealth immigrant children commencing attendance at school continued. 109 children were so examined of whom 26 had X-rays as a result of positive tuberculin tests.

## Notifications

District	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Batley .. ..	9	3(a)	4	2(b)	18
Spenborough .. ..	2	2	—	1	5
Mirfield .. ..	1	1	—	—	2
Heckmondwike ..	2	—(c)	—	—	2
Total—Division ..	14	6	4	3	27

## Numbers on Register at end of year

District	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Batley .. ..	53	45	36	8	142
Spenborough .. ..	26	6	—	7	39
Mirfield .. ..	1	5	3	—	9
Heckmondwike ..	11	4	4	3	22
Total—Division ..	91	60	43	18	212

(a) Of these 9 were immigrants.

(b) Of these 5 were immigrants.

(c) Of these 1 was an immigrant.



## Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited various parts of the Divisional area for appointment and public sessions. I give below the results supplied to me by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

Areas in which Surveys undertaken	Number Examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other*	Total
		Active	Inactive		
Batley .. .. .	1,900	2	3	4	9
Spenborough .. ..	3,565	1	9	20	30
Mirfield .. .. .	932	1	1	4	6
Heckmondwike ..	241	—	—	—	—
Division .. .. .	6,638	4	13	28	45

\*The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number</i>
Anatomical Abnormalities—Acquired ..	1
Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infections ..	3
Other infection of the lungs .. .. .	1
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	3
Emphysema .. .. .	4
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous ..	4
Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	1
Benign Neoplasms of lungs and Mediastinum	1
Primary Malignant Neoplasms .. .. .	1
Sarcoidosis .. .. .	1
Pleural thickening .. .. .	1
Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	1
Cardiovascular Lesions: congenital .. ..	2
Cardiovascular lesions: acquired .. ..	4
Total .. .. .	28

## **PHENYLKETONURIA**

During 1967, 1,995 babies were tested either in clinics or at home during the fourth week of life, or as soon as possible afterwards, using the "Phenistix" test. There were no positive results.

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease which causes brain damage and mental deterioration the early diagnosis of which permits of special dietary control, thus possibly preventing irreversible mental deterioration. The "Phenistix" test is a simple one which indicates whether or not phenylpyruvic acid is present in the urine and laboratory confirmation that a suspected case is positive would be necessary.

## **ORTOLANI TESTING FOR CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP**

This test is carried out by domiciliary midwives, health visitors and clinic doctors on babies coming into their hands for the first time. During the year seven babies were referred to specialists and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted. Fifteen other babies were so referred, nine of whom were said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and six were given appointments for further investigation.

## **DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE**

It has proved very difficult in this area to recruit and retain suitable staff to run this service, the object of which is to provide for a limited period of time, usually in an emergency or during the terminal stages of illness, a day and night nursing service. This relieves relatives who are suffering from over-strain due to prolonged periods of caring for patients and enables them to get a few nights sleep without interruption. The staff employed can either be trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters-in", but because the service is called upon so infrequently it is difficult to retain staff due to the 'casual' nature of the employment. However, during the year it was possible to provide help in six cases and this was very much appreciated by the relatives of the patients concerned.

## MEALS ON WHEELS

Meals on Wheels are delivered to elderly, sick or handicapped persons by voluntary enterprise. The Batley, Spenborough and Mirfield schemes are administered by the W.R.V.S., and in Birstall and Heckmondwike by other voluntary enterprise.

This activity is of great importance in enabling people to maintain independent existence in their homes.

All these schemes receive financial assistance from the County Council, the Batley and Birstall schemes have the use of a van donated by the Rotary Club, and in Spenborough the Council make available two vans with drivers and paid helpers. The vans, of course, are only supplementary to the distribution of meals from private cars.

The organisers have supplied me with the following details of the service provided in the separate areas:

Batley: 72 meals distributed to 72 persons weekly.

Birstall: 37 meals distributed to 37 persons weekly.

Spenborough: 450 meals distributed to 225 persons weekly.

Mirfield: 132 meals distributed to 99 persons weekly.

Heckmondwike: 60 meals distributed to 60 persons weekly.

In Spenborough Luncheon Clubs for elderly persons are organised in conjunction with the Old People's Welfare Committee at two works canteens, at the Old People's Shelter at Scholes and at the Brooklyn Grange and Hare Park Grange flatlet blocks.

## PROBLEM FAMILIES

Within most communities there are a number of families who present special problems which fall to the lot of social workers over a wide sphere of activity to deal with. Occasionally, and often tragically, circumstances lead to the break-up of families, and young children being taken into permanent care by the Children's Authorities. Usually with this type of family a number of social agencies are involved and for this reason periodic meetings are convened to share information, concert action, avoid overlapping or conflicting advice, and to strive to the utmost of endeavour to prevent family break-up, consistent of course with the physical and mental well-being of the children.

The responsibility for the conduct of these meetings devolves upon the Divisional Medical Officer, and during 1967 five full meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held at times when it was felt that the circumstances of individual cases required special consideration. The persons brought together have included health visitors, public health inspectors, housing managers, local authority treasurers, officers of the N.S.P.C.C. and National Assistance Board, children's officers, school welfare officers, divisional welfare officers, etc.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Since the decline of the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics emphasis has been placed on the education of the expectant mother at Ante-natal Classes which are held to teach relaxation and preparation for motherhood. These classes are held twice weekly in Cleckheaton and Mirfield and weekly in Batley and Heckmondwike, the latter being held in a doctor's surgery. All expectant mothers are given the opportunity of attending the classes which have proved very popular, particularly during a first pregnancy. The classes are organised jointly by a health visitor and a midwife.

The health visitor continues the education when she visits the mothers in their homes and at the Infant Welfare Clinics. Leaflets are always available to supplement the teaching.

Health education has been given to thirteen and fourteen year old girls in the senior schools for many years now. Gradually as time has gone by it has been felt that the time for health visitors to begin health education was before the children leave the junior school, including both boys and girls in the same group for some talks. These talks, with the full co-operation of the headteachers, have proved very successful, and it is hoped to extend this service to more schools in the near future.

Talks on a variety of health subjects have been given to women's clubs and organisations, and to groups of elderly people.

Many people have visited the Cleckheaton Health Centre as part of their training as health visitors, nurses, midwives and social workers, and small groups of school children have paid observation visits to the Infant Welfare Clinics. Information and help has been given to several students preparing projects on health subjects as part of their training course.



## HOME NURSING SERVICE

All the District Nurses working in the Divisional area are attached to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than working on an area basis. This system has worked extremely well and the closer co-operation on cases between the doctors and nurses has been more satisfactory both to them and to the patients.

Because this system of attachment is in operation it is impossible to maintain separate records for each of the local authorities comprising the Division, and the following figures, therefore, relate to the whole of the Divisional area.

A variety of loan equipment is available to cases being nursed at home, such as wheel chairs, walking aids, bed pans, rubber sheets, commodes, beds, mattresses, foam rings and the like. During the year 1,231 issues of such equipment were made. The tendency to use disposable materials which commenced a few years ago with disposable syringes has continued to increase and nowadays disposable catheters, urinal bottles, foam rings, incontinence sheets and so on make the work of the District Nurses much easier.

Types of cases attended	No. of cases attended	No. of visits by District Nurses
Medical .. .. .	1,516	36,623
Surgical .. .. .	446	8,038
Infectious diseases .. .. .	12	146
Tuberculosis .. .. .	18	844
Maternal complications .. .. .	33	288
Others .. .. .	77	1,075
Total .. .. .	2,102	47,014
Age Groups:		
0—4 years .. .. .	91	543
5—64 years .. .. .	827	13,634
65 years or over .. .. .	1,184	32,837
Total .. .. .	2,102	47,014
Patients included in the above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	491	32,632



### Classification of Cases by Disease (Completed cases)

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Tuberculosis .. .. .	13
Other infectious diseases .. .. .	8
Parasitic diseases .. .. .	2
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	126
Asthma .. .. .	3
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	11
Anaemias .. .. .	158
Vascular lesions of central nervous system .. .. .	122
Other mental and nervous diseases .. .. .	22
Diseases of the eye .. .. .	2
Diseases of the ear .. .. .	4
Diseases of the heart and arteries .. .. .	100
Diseases of the veins .. .. .	49
Upper respiratory diseases .. .. .	7
Other respiratory diseases .. .. .	94
Constipation .. .. .	55
Other diseases of digestive system .. .. .	102
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs .. .. .	36
Diseases of breast and female genital organs .. .. .	24
Complications of pregnancy and puerperium .. .. .	64
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles .. .. .	39
Injuries .. .. .	86
Senility .. .. .	82
Other defined and ill defined diseases or disabilities .. .. .	87
Diseases not specified .. .. .	212
Total .. .. .	1,541

### Nursing Treatment

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Injections .. .. .	362
General nursing .. .. .	413
Enemas .. .. .	59
Dressings .. .. .	424
Bed baths .. .. .	30
Wash-outs, douches, etc. .. .. .	8
Changing of pessaries .. .. .	9
Preparation for diagnostic investigation .. .. .	193
Others .. .. .	43
Total .. .. .	1,541

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The proportion of home confinements once again decreased and as will be seen from the figures below there were only 150 home confinements in the Divisional area. This represents only about 7% of the total births.

The Divisional domiciliary midwifery staff consists of six full time midwives and while this establishment is sufficient to carry out the work there are difficulties during sickness, holiday periods and the like. Although the number of home confinements is down from last year the early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes to the care of the midwives continue to impose a considerable amount of post natal visiting on the midwives. They also investigate the home circumstances of all cases booked for 48 hour discharge to ensure that the conditions are suitable for such early discharge. They also attend the Preparation for Motherhood and Relaxation classes details of which are given elsewhere in the Report.

The following figures relate to the Divisional area:—

(a) No. of domiciliary confinements .. .. .	150
(b) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone .. .. .	25
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethedine alone .. .. .	6
(d) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethedine .. .. .	98
(e) Ante-natal visits: (i) Domiciliary cases .. .. .	1,187
(ii) Hospital cases .. .. .	376
(f) Early discharges from hospitals and maternity homes:	
(i) Discharged at 48 hours .. .. .	188
(ii) Discharged 2—5 days .. .. .	170
(iii) Discharged 5—10 days .. .. .	266
Total .. .. .	624
(g) Post-natal visits:	
(i) To domiciliary cases .. .. .	1,995
(ii) To hospital cases .. .. .	3,380

The midwives sought medical aid on 42 occasions, details of which are given below:—

(i) Pregnancy .. .. .	—
(ii) Labour .. .. .	28
(iii) Lying-in .. .. .	3
(iv) The child .. .. .	11

### Labour

Foetal Distress .. .. .	3	Premature labour .. .. .	2
Delayed labour .. .. .	8	Laceration—perineal .. .. .	11
Hypertension .. .. .	1	Malpresentation .. .. .	2
Intra-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1		

### Lying-in

General condition .. .. .	1	Pyrexia .. .. .	1
Post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1		

### The Child

Abnormality .. .. .	3	Prematurity .. .. .	1
Asphyxia .. .. .	1	Skin condition .. .. .	3
Cyanosis .. .. .	1	Stillbirth .. .. .	1
General condition .. .. .	1		

## ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

As is general throughout the country attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Divisional area continued to decline, and by the end of the year all the Ante-Natal Clinics had been closed. Thirty-four sessions were held during the year at Clinics in Batley, Spenborough and Heckmondwike, and there were only seventy-eight attendances at these clinics.

Increasing emphasis is being given to the Relaxation and Preparation for Motherhood classes which have been held in Spenborough and Mirfield for some years. Such a course of classes was started at the Wellington Street Clinic in Batley in August, 1967. As these Clinics have become well established they have proved very popular largely due to the many General Practitioners who recommend their patients to attend them.

<b>Relaxation and Mothercraft</b>	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield
No. of sessions held during the year ..	11	98	75
No. of women who attended:			
(a) Institutionally booked .. ..	13	147	104
(b) Domiciliary booked .. ..	—	7	—
Total No. of Attendances:			
(a) Institutionally booked .. ..	42	721	486
(b) Domiciliary booked .. ..	—	32	—

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

Under this Act the County Council is authorised to grant or request registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. There have been few enquiries for registration over the years, but recently interest in this aspect of child care has increased. At the end of the year seven persons in Spenborough, one in Mirfield and three in Batley were registered under the Act authorised to care for a total of 69 children. These Child Minders are regularly visited by the Health Visitors to ensure that the standards required are maintained. There are in addition two Play Groups, one in Batley and one in Spenborough, which take a total of 42 children for short periods during the week, and these receive informal Health Visitor supervision.

### DAY NURSERY

There is one Local Health Authority Day Nursery in the Divisional area which is at Cemetery Road, Heckmondwike, and this caters adequately for the needs of the priority categories approved by the County Council, namely:—

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is required to work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted.
- (d) The young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

The Nursery is approved for 12 places in the 0—2 years of age group and 28 places in the 2—5 years of age group. The average daily attendance during 1967 in each of these groups was 7 and 25 respectively, and there was a moderate waiting list for admission throughout the year.

The Nursery is classified as a training nursery and has provided practical training facilities for students undertaking courses for student nursery nurses organised by the County Boroughs of Leeds and Bradford.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The demand for this service continues to increase year by year. The Divisional establishment of full-time home helps was 71 during the year and it was only by the allocation of the equivalent of 21 full-time home helps from the centrally held 'reserve pool' that the demands on this service could be met. Most of the home helps work on a part-time basis, and at the end of the year the staff employed consisted of 22 full-time home helps and 174 part-time home helps. There is always a considerable turn-over in the home help staff, but by and large new applicants have not had to wait for assistance but have received help at once by making slight reductions in the service given to others.

This is a very difficult service to administer and supervise, but it is hoped that the position will be substantially improved shortly by the appointment of a person with social worker qualifications as a Divisional Supervisor of home helps.

As usual the figures given below reveal the benefit which the aged and chronic sick receive from this service.

No. of Cases. Classification	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike	Division
Aged Chronic Sick	538	492	154	108	1,292
Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	49	43	5	8	105
Mentally disordered	1	1	—	1	3
Maternity	20	16	8	5	49
Others	6	46	6	5	63
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,512</b>
<b>Hours worked:</b>					
Aged Chronic Sick	69,643	66,056	20,662	12,739	169,100
Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	6,185	3,845	526	792	11,348
Mentally disordered	96	176	—	163	435
Maternity	775	706	190	507	2,178
Others	291	3,183	473	56	4,003
<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>76,990</b>	<b>73,966</b>	<b>21,851</b>	<b>14,257</b>	<b>187,064</b>

## CHIROPODY TREATMENT

The County Council's scheme provides free chiropody for elderly persons (males 65 years and over, females 60 years and over), expectant mothers and the physically handicapped. In Spenborough and Mirfield the service is administered on a direct basis from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer, using approved Chiropodists in clinics or other rented premises. In Batley and Heckmondwike the service is undertaken for the County Council on an agency basis by the respective Old People's Welfare



Committees, and patients receive treatment in the Chiropodist's own surgeries.

The table below shows the amount of comfort and help given to elderly people and also a striking similarity in the respective methods of providing this service. Concern has been expressed in recent years over the extent to which domiciliary treatment is provided, as this is far more expensive to provide, but in this area the percentage is about the County average, and a careful check is made on all applications for home treatment. No special problems presented themselves during the year and the service is considered to be adequate for the needs of the area.

	Voluntary Association Schemes		Direct Service by County Council		Total
	Batley	Heckmondwike	Spenborough	Mirfield	
Number of sessions held ..	615*	147*	665	223	1,650
Number of patients treated: In chiropodists' surgeries					
Pensioners .. .. .	960	253			1,213
Physically handicapped	11	1			12
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—			—
In clinic premises					
Pensioners .. .. .			1,076	327	1,403
Physically handicapped			18	2	20
Expectant Mothers ..			1	—	1
Domiciliary Treatment					
Pensioners .. .. .	414	95	409	114	1032
Physically handicapped	15	7	19	5	46
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Patients Treated .. .. .	1,400	356	1,523	448	3,727
Total Number of treatments given:					
Pensioners .. .. .	7,659	1,793	7,735	1,833	19,020
Physically handicapped	133	38	179	9	359
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—	1	—	1
	7,792	1,831	7,915	1,842	19,380
Number of patients treated per session .. .. .	9*	9*	8.5	8.3	8.7
Percentage of total patients treated receiving domiciliary treatment .. .. .	30.6	28.6	28.1	26.6	28.3
Percentage of aged population receiving treatment (men over 65 years and women over 60 years) .. .. .	23.3	26.8	25.3	23.8	24.4

\*(Notional (9 patients per session))



## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This service provides for the examination of women who, although physically well, may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as carcinoma in situ. All that is involved is a simple and painless examination and the taking of a cervical smear.

Expansion of the service has been slow due to lack of trained laboratory technicians and although no publicity was given, the waiting list for this test grew to about six months, and as a result of an approach in September to the Consultant Pathologist at St. James Hospital, Leeds, who arranges for the examination of smears, the allocation for the combined Divisional area was increased from 65 to 90 each month.

Towards the end of the year an approach was made by the Factory Doctor of a large local concern employing a large female staff to enable him to provide this service at the factory, and an initial allocation of a dozen smears a month additionally was arranged. It is hoped that we shall shortly be able substantially to increase the number of clinics held as laboratory services improve.

Clinic	No. of sessions held during the year	No. of Patients attending for first time	Total Number of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears
Health Centre, Cleckheaton	30	346	347	3
Wellington Street, Batley	22	251	255	2
Totals	52	597	602	5

Notification of two further positive smears was received from other sources.

Follow up of the positive smears on the 1st June, 1968, revealed the following information:—

- Case 1.* Carcinoma of cervix confirmed. Treated by High Energy Radiation followed by a Radium insertion. Latest reports highly satisfactory.
- Case 2.* Repeat smears in January and April, 1968, both positive. Awaiting admission to hospital for biopsy of cervix or hysterectomy.
- Case 3.* D. and C. and cone biopsy on 7.9.67 revealed carcinoma-in-situ. Reviewed 7.3.68—biopsy reported as complete but hysterectomy advised because of prolapse.
- Case 4.* Cone biopsy performed. Carcinoma-in-situ confirmed. Treated by Radium insertion and awaiting hysterectomy.
- Case 5.* Reviewed by consultant gynaecologist on 1.2.68 and it was reported that there were atypical nuclei and trichomonads and to be reviewed again in a further three months. No further information at present time.
- Case 6.* Repeat smear 23.1.68 reported mild nuclear changes probably inflammatory in origin. No malignant cells found.
- Case 7.* Admitted under consultant obstetrician for extensive cone biopsy. Hystological reports showed squamous carcinoma-in-situ. Remains under observation.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Four full-time Mental Welfare Officers are employed within the Divisional area. One is a temporary appointment while the permanent officer is attending the two year Young-husband Course at Leeds University. Their duties are to provide supervision and guidance to persons who have become mentally ill or require after care following treatment, in co-operation with general practitioners and the consultant staff of psychiatric hospitals. This is time consuming and difficult work including as it does arrangements for admission to hospitals, rehabilitation, supportive advice to patients and families, social problems of patients and the like.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the Consultant Psychiatrists' Out-Patient Clinics at hospitals on a rota basis, and excellent relationships and co-operation have been established locally with all those involved in the work of mental illness. The Contact Club has continued to be held at The Health Centre, Cleckheaton, each Tuesday evening during the year and I am particularly grateful once again to Dr. Wilkinson, the Consultant Psychiatrist, for the interest which he has continued to show in this venture.

One aspect of the Mental Health Service which continues to cause concern is the fact that an increasing number of aged persons are being accommodated in psychiatric hospitals because of the lack of other suitable accommodation. There is a need for the provision of full-time day hostels attached to Geriatric Units, where the elderly could be given occupational and drug therapy, adequate meals and bathing facilities. These units would relieve the relatives of a great deal of anxiety and stress, which may occur in the full-time care of the elderly in the home.

The waiting time for admission to Special Care Units for the severely sub-normal patient is increasing, and the provision of a larger number of Special Care places should be given urgent consideration.

## Mental Health Statistics

	Batley		Spen- borough		Mirfield		Heck- mondwike		Division	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Patients referred (Mentally ill)										
(a) By General Practitioners	37	50	44	68	16	20	6	11	107	153
(b) From Hospital	21	36	16	38	6	9	8	2	51	85
(c) From out-patient Clinics	7	16	2	11	1	1	1	1	11	29
(d) By Police	4	—	14	8	—	—	1	1	19	9
(c) Other sources	16	14	10	25	7	8	3	5	37	55
Totals	85	116	86	150	30	38	19	20	225	331
No. of patients admitted to hospital under Mental Health Act.										
(a) Section 5 (Informal)	35	44	38	51	10	14	3	10	86	119
(b) Section 25 (Observation)	5	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	7	7
(c) Section 26 (Treatment)	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
(d) Section 29 (Emergency)	13	10	3	8	2	5	3	—	21	23
Totals	56	60	41	62	13	19	7	11	117	152
No. of visits paid during year										
(a) To sub-normal patients	370	198	287	147	120	32	116	73	893	450
(b) To mentally ill	404	526	1085	1082	183	408	100	79	1772	2105
Total	774	724	1372	1229	303	440	216	161	2665	2555
New sub-normal patients reported to L.H.A.	4	5	1	2	1	—	2	—	8	7
Occupation Centres:										
(a) Patients attending at O.C's at beginning of year	20	9	8	18	8	6	3	5	39	38
(b) New admissions	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	6
(c) Discharges	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2
(d) Patients attending at O.C's at end of of year	18	14	8	18	9	6	2	4	37	42

## HECKMONDWIKE TRAINING CENTRE FOR SUB-NORMAL PERSONS

This Training Centre is at Lincoln House, Nunroyd, Heckmondwike, being a house purchased and adapted by the County Council for the purpose, and it serves the whole of the Divisional area. It has places for 36 Juniors, 20 Adult Males and 12 Adult Females. During the year the Centre admitted eleven new trainees, ten of whom were under the age of 16 years. There were ten discharges, four adults and six juniors. The juniors who left were either taken into permanent care or removed out of the district. Of the four adults who left three have taken up full-time employment, and in each case good reports of their progress and satisfaction have been received. Two males were transferred from the Junior Wing to the Adult Workshops.

Attendance at the Centre was very good during the year, the average daily attendance of the adult males being 16.6, adult females 15.7 and the junior trainees 28.8, giving a total daily average attendance of 61.

The Adult Wing of the Centre was overcrowded during the year, and this is likely to be a continuing problem as those in the Junior Wing grow older and places are required for them in the Adult Wing. This overcrowding has caused many problems for the adult training staff, but these have been mainly overcome, and it is hoped that when the new proposed workshop and storage facilities are completed in 1968 the problem will be considerably eased.

The time of the adults at the Centre is shared between industrial work and social training, the recommended division of time being  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hours industrial work to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours of social training. On the social side the Junior Wing had many visits of observation and socialisation such as visiting post offices, boarding kennels, libraries and local exhibitions. There were, in addition, a visit to the zoo which was held at the Queen's Hall, Leeds, and a day picnic at Batley Park using local bus services to travel there and back.

Industrial work, for which the trainees receive incentive payments, has continued during the year, and the following finished articles were despatched from the Centre:—

<i>Number</i>	<i>Item</i>
1,374 bags	Firewood
1,172	Bean bags
1,248	Sketching boards
80 pairs	Curtains
138	Wash leather mops
3,275	Blackboard rubbers
12	Chairs renovated
148	Art easles
552	Cotton pillow cases
26	Dressing gowns O.S.
852	Corner flags
100 boxes	Christmas crackers
56	Screen curtains
504 bags	Cowrie shells in bags
24	Index filing cabinets
47,100	Library card pockets
46	Library boxes repaired
4,443	Articles laundered for Centre



Most of the work undertaken is on behalf of the County Supplies Department, but two contracts for local firms were completed and it is hoped that in the coming year the Centre will have obtained more outside contracts from local industry. The adult male trainees also tend the grounds, cutting the grass, lopping the trees and keeping the immediate surrounds of the Centre as tidy as possible.



## **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School children in this Division receive periodic medical examinations on school entry, during last year at primary school and prior to leaving secondary school.

These examinations, however, are spread out over the school year in such a way that a Medical Officer will visit each school at least once each term, so there is ample opportunity for discussion of special cases with teaching staff, and of course, many examinations of school children are carried out apart from those seen at the periodic examinations.

The duties of ascertainment of handicapped children and the making of recommendations for their education requires specialised medical skill and occupies a great deal of the time of the School Medical Officers, frequently requiring a number of examinations before a firm decision can be arrived at. It will be seen that 218 children were examined for this purpose during the year, and the recommendations for special education are listed.

It will be noticed that no eye conditions are recorded in the table of defects, but this is because each child's vision is tested every year by the nursing staff and in fact 375 children were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist for the first time through this channel.

Considerable progress was also made in the routine tests for hearing, particularly in the 6/7 year olds, and, as a result of this, 25 children were referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon for further investigation.

We have been without the services of a Speech Therapist since 1963 owing to failure to recruit qualified staff. This is a serious deficiency in our school health service.

The Child Guidance Clinic which is held in Mirfield on two days per week accepts cases from our own and neighbouring Divisions. It is overloaded, there is a considerable waiting period before any but the most urgent cases can be dealt with, and there is a need to expand this service. However, the Clinic does excellent work and gives the best of co-operation under difficulties.

There appears to be a considerable discrepancy between the percentage of children in Batley who are sensitive to the tuberculin test compared with other areas, but I feel that it would be unwise to draw any conclusions from this since the type of test used was different. However, it should be noted that the percentage of acceptances for testing and vaccination is considerably higher in Batley than in any of the other areas. As a result of the follow up of children with strongly positive tuberculin tests one parent was discovered to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Over 24,500 examinations were carried out by the school nurses for the detection of infestation of children's hair, and although the incidence of this (3.7%) is fairly light it ought to be quite unnecessary. With modern medicated shampoos and the use of a proper comb there should be no difficulty at all in preventing infestation if parents will only insist on their children having a regular weekly hair toilet, and it is surely their responsibility and not that of the school nurses to ensure that it is done.

### Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Batley		Spen- borough		Mirfield		Heck- mondwike		Division	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1963 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	447	—	310	—	97	—	58	—	912	—
1961	195	—	241	—	117	—	26	—	579	—
1960	29	—	19	—	17	—	—	—	65	—
1959	20	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	24	—
1958	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
1957	19	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	28	—
1956	8	—	319	—	112	—	1	—	440	—
1955	78	—	179	—	80	—	63	1	400	1
1954	34	—	35	—	32	—	32	1	133	1
1953	58	—	77	—	34	—	45	—	214	—
1952 and earlier	392	—	272	—	165	—	291	1	1,120	1
Totals Inspected	1,292	—	1,462	—	655	—	518	3	3,927	3

Number of special inspections carried out at the request of a  
parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person .. .. 244  
Number of children re-examined for follow-up defects .. .. 913

### Defects Found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections during the Year

Defects	Batley		Spen- borough		Mirfield		Heck- mondwike		Division		Special Inspections	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	3	8	7	59	2	24	1	19	13	110	2	7
Ears:												
(a) Hearing	6	30	8	38	4	15	2	10	20	93	6	12
(b) Otitis Media	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	16	—	4
(c) Other	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	6	—	1
Nose & Throat	—	25	2	70	—	34	1	3	3	132	3	8
Speech	—	23	—	22	—	5	—	5	—	55	2	15
Lymphatic												
Glands	1	3	—	16	—	9	—	—	1	28	—	3
Heart & Circulation	1	16	1	15	—	8	1	4	3	43	—	5
Lungs	1	8	—	29	—	18	—	2	1	57	—	9
Developmental:												
(a) Hernia	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2
(b) Other	1	8	—	24	—	5	1	5	2	42	1	2
Orthopaedic:												
(a) Posture	—	4	—	13	—	10	—	5	—	32	—	3
(b) Feet	—	17	4	51	1	27	2	4	7	99	1	7
(c) Other	—	6	1	27	—	6	2	5	3	44	—	7
Nervous System:												
(a) Epilepsy	—	3	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	9	—	7
(b) Other	—	16	2	41	—	15	—	1	2	73	1	6
Psychological:												
(a) Development	—	7	—	8	1	2	—	—	1	17	1	14
(b) Stability	1	2	1	8	1	2	—	—	3	12	1	5
Abdomen	—	3	—	10	—	1	1	3	1	17	—	—
Other Defects	2	7	—	—	—	—	5	9	7	16	1	3
Totals	16	194	27	442	9	191	17	78	69	905	19	120

T—Treatment      O—Observation

## Examination of Handicapped Pupils

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special medical examinations. During the year 218 children were examined involving 243 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	15	8	2	3
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	1	—	—	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children .. .. .	—	1	1	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children ..	2	4	2	—
School for Partially Sighted Children ..	1	—	—	—
School for the Blind .. .. .	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf .. .. .	2	—	—	—
School for Maladjusted Children ..	4	—	1	—
Special Education in an Ordinary School	11	11	3	4
Home Tuition .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic ..	24	16	4	3

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	18	24	1	2
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	—	—	—	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children ..	3	2	2	—
School for Partially Sighted Children ..	2	—	—	1
School for the Blind .. .. .	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf .. .. .	2	—	—	—
School for Maladjusted Children ..	3	—	2	—

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	4	5	1	—
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	—	4	—	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children ..	1	2	—	—
School for Partially Sighted Children ..	—	—	—	—
School for the Blind .. .. .	—	1	1	—
School for the Deaf .. .. .	—	1	—	—
School for Maladjusted Children ..	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the number of children receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1967:—

Type of School	Batley		Spen-borough		Mirfield		Heck-mondwike	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	48	14	49	8	6	2	9	5
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils .. .. .	4	1	1	1	2	—	1	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children .. .. .	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	9	—	4	1	2	1	—	—
School for Partially Sighted Children	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
School for the Blind .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
School for the Deaf .. .. .	8	—	9	—	2	—	1	—
School for Maladjusted Children ..	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
Home Tuition .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

R - Receiving

A - Awaiting

Number of children reported to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Health Act:—

	Batley	Spen-borough	Mirfield	Heck-mondwike
Section 57(4)—Unsuitable for Education at School.. .. .	3	1	—	—
For Care and Guidance after Leaving School .. .. .	6	2	1	2

## CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC

The following statistics give details of the cases examined:—

	Batley	Spen-borough	Mirfield	Division
No. of children examined for first time ..	169	149	57	375
No. of re-examinations .. .. .	721	569	165	1,455
Total number of attendances .. .. .	890	718	222	1,830
Number of sessions held during year ..	86	46	15	147
Number for whom spectacles prescribed				
(a) for the first time .. .. .	86	67	20	173
(b) subsequently .. .. .	349	171	61	581
Number referred for operative treatment	—	9	5	14
Number referred for other treatment ..	7	2	—	9



## DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following statistics give details of the cases treated:—

	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike	Division
No. of children inspected ..	3,672	2,309	1,739	1,302	9,022
No. found to require treatment	1,714	1,607	828	912	5,061
No. offered treatment ..	1,580	1,584	828	912	4,904
No. treated .. .. .	502	1,136	442	314	2,394
No. of attendances .. ..	1,022	4,527	1,203	862	7,614
No. of extractions—temporary	210	1,571	424	141	2,346
No. of extractions—permanent	82	712	98	102	994
No. of general anaesthetics	130	648	192	73	1,043
No. of fillings—temporary	239	337	45	18	639
No. of fillings—permanent ..	518	2,625	865	946	4,954

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Child Guidance Clinic is held in Mirfield on Monday and Tuesday of each week. In addition to the needs of this area children are also referred from neighbouring divisions.

I give below the figures relating to the Batley/Heckmondwike and the Spenborough/Mirfield areas:—

#### Batley and Heckmondwike

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases seen during year ..	34	7	41
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year .. .. .	15	3	18
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment .. .. .	21	8	29
No. of cases carried forward for treatment in 1968 .. .. .	28	2	30

#### Spenborough and Mirfield

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases seen during year ..	26	17	43
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year .. .. .	14	11	25
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment .. .. .	21	17	38
No. of cases carried forward for treatment in 1968 .. .. .	19	11	30

### CHIROPODY CLINIC

No. of sessions .. .. .	85
No. of cases treated .. .. .	229
No. of attendances .. .. .	1,277

The following gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

<i>Defect</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Defect</i>	<i>No.</i>
Verrucae .. .. .	102	Under/Overlapping Toes ..	40
Corns and Callusities ..	53	Hallux Valgus .. .. .	20
Nail Conditions .. .. .	18	Chilblains .. .. .	30

## AUDIOMETRY

### Children Tested by Pure-tone Audiometry

	Number tested	No appreciable hearing loss	Referral for investigation
(a) "At risk" categories.			
Children with history of:			
Prematurity .. .. .	—	—	—
Congenital defects .. .. .	—	—	—
Perinatal abnormalities, e.g. asphyxia, kernicterus, known rhesus incompatibility, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
Cerebral palsy .. .. .	—	—	—
Middle-ear disease .. .. .	40	30	10
Meningitis or encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Streptomycin treatment .. .. .	—	—	—
Speech retardation or defect .. .. .	8	7	1
Educational retardation .. .. .	116	116	—
Maternal rubella (in first three months of pregnancy) .. .. .	—	—	—
Deafness in the family .. .. .	8	5	3
(b) Routine test on children in 6/7 year age group .. .. .	1,132	1,125	7
(c) Referred by Head Teachers, Parents and following School Medical Inspections	57	53	4
Total .. .. .	1,361	1,336	25

### Analysis of Cases Referred for Investigation

Condition not Treatable .. .. .	1
Normal Hearing on Discharge .. .. .	7
Recommend to Sit in Front of the Class at School .. .. .	4
Under investigation as at 31.12.67 .. .. .	13

## CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

The Consultant Paediatrician visits the Health Centre, Cleckheaton, once a month and the following figures relate to attendances during the year. These figures are lower than usual because of staff shortages during the year.

No. of sessions held during the year	..	..	..	..	3
No. of individual patients seen:					
(a) Pre-school children	..	..	..	..	1
(b) School children	..	..	..	..	10
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	11
Types of cases seen:—					
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	3
(b) Speech..	..	..	..	..	1
(c) Psychological	..	..	..	..	2
(d) Prematurity	..	..	..	..	1
(e) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	..				2
(f) Congenital Deformities	..	..	..	..	1
(g) Gastro Intestinal System	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					Total .. .. 11
					<hr/>

## CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

Routine and request inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 24,766 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 572 individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory on 919 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike	Division
Total No. of examinations ..	14,101	4,861	2,244	3,560	24,766
No. of cases of infestation ..	600	115	34	170	919
Percentage infested .. ..	4.3%	2.4%	2.6%	4.8%	3.7%
No. of individual children with infestation .. ..	357	109	30	76	572
No. of children excluded from school .. ..	36	6	—	13	55
No. of cleansing notices issued	4	—	—	—	4
No. of cleansing orders issued	—	—	—	—	—

## B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen year old schoolchildren undertaken in the Divisional area by County Council Medical Officers.

	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike
<b>1. Acceptances</b>				
No. offered testing and vaccination .. ..	541	390	193	136
No. found to have been vaccinated previously ..	8	2	1	4
No. of acceptances ..	468	264	131	104
Percentage of acceptances	88%	68%	68%	79%
<b>2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test</b>				
No. of children tested ..	463	264	131	102
Result of test:				
(a) Positive .. ..	99*	16†	5†	8*
(b) Negative .. ..	336	248	126	70
(c) Not ascertained ..	28	—	—	24
(d) No. of Mantoux positives who had previously been vaccinated ..	—	7	2	—
(e) Percentage positive ..	21.4%	3.4%	2.3%	7.8%
<b>3. Vaccination</b>				
No. vaccinated:				
(a) Following negative Heaf	336	—	—	62
(b) Following negative Mantoux .. ..	—	248	126	—

A second approach was made to school leavers in Spenborough and Mirfield who had previously refused to participate in this scheme when the children were thirteen years old. The following table gives the details of this second approach.

	Spen- borough	Mirfield
<b>1. Acceptances</b>		
No. offered testing and vaccination .. ..	133	61
No. found to have been vaccinated previously ..	—	—
No. of acceptances .. ..	31	21
Percentage of acceptances .. ..	23%	34%
<b>2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test</b>		
No. of children tested .. ..	31	21
Result of test:		
(a) Positive .. ..	4	3
(b) Negative .. ..	27	18
(c) No. of Mantoux positives who had previously been vaccinated .. ..	—	2
(d) Percentage positive .. ..	12.9%	4.8%
<b>3. Vaccination</b>		
No. vaccinated following negative Mantoux Test	27	18

Fourteen children with strongly positive skin tests were investigated at the Chest Clinic, but all the chest X-rays were satisfactory and no evidence of active disease was found. As a result of these investigations, however, a parent of one of the children was subsequently notified as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

\* — Heaf Test.

† — Mantoux Test.



## DIVISIONAL STAFF

### Divisional Medical Officer

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Departmental Medical Officers

FREDA M. COX, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Departmental Medical Officers

LORNA ARBLASTER, M.B., Ch.B. (On D.P.H. Course from 6.10.67)

ALEXANDRINA MCPHEAT, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Permanent Part-time—  
commenced 2.10.67)

### Clerical Staff

Mr. P. Marshall, D.P.A., Divisional Chief Clerk

Miss K. Lister, Senior Clerk (Batley)

Mr. G. Rishman

Mrs. N. Earnshaw

Mrs. M. P. Hall

Miss N. Holliday

Miss J. E. Ineson

Mrs. V. Thewlis

Mrs. B. Thornton

Mrs. P. Walker

(Commenced 19.10.67)

Mrs. E. M. Johnson (Part-time)

Mrs. D. Chapman

(Resigned 31.10.67)

Mr. D. Anthony, A.C.C.S.

Miss C. Firth (Resigned 4.12.67)

Mrs. P. N. Hawthornthwaite

(Commenced 1.12.67)

Miss J. Horsfield

Mrs. M. J. Pell

Mrs. E. M. Thomis

Miss L. Walker

(Commenced 21.8.67)

Mrs. C. M. Cowdell (Part-time)

Mrs. H. Squire (Part-time)

### Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss D. Day, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queens Nurse.

### Health Visitors/School Nurses

Mrs. J. Carline

(Commenced 1.10.67)

Miss J. French

Mrs. E. Gothorpe

Miss J. E. Hainsworth

Miss D. A. Leake

Mrs. R. A. Morgan (Part-time)

Miss D. M. Ormesher

(Resigned 30.9.67)

Miss M. Perkins

Miss D. L. Rawson

Miss W. Spencer

Mrs. I. Cowburn

Mrs. J. M. Gaines

(Commenced 1.10.67)

Miss M. Greenhough

(Retired 6.11.67)

Miss M. Hartley

Mrs. M. Lynn (Part-time)

Mrs. C. A. O'Brien

Mrs. J. Pammenter (Part-time)

Mrs. D. Pickup

Mrs. J. I. Roberts

Mrs. J. P. Wood

(Commenced 1.10.67)

### Assistant Health Visitors/School Nurses

Mrs. H. A. Harrison (Part-time)

(Resigned 31.7.67)

Mrs. E. Mullins (Part-time)

Mrs. J. Stewart

Mrs. E. Whitehead (Part-time)

Mrs. J. Lodge

Mrs. P. E. Prentice

Mrs. E. I. Smith

Mrs. W. Thornton



### **Midwives**

Miss M. J. Bartley  
Mrs. E. Hargrave  
Mrs. N. Naifsey

Mrs. M. A. Briggs  
Mrs. C. Moffat  
Mrs. N. M. Scott

### **Home Nurses**

Mrs. B. Allan  
Mrs. K. Conway  
Mrs. M. J. Fox  
Mrs. E. Holmes  
Miss C. Latimer  
Miss J. Lewis  
Miss J. M. Midgeley  
Mrs. J. Pyrah

Mrs. J. M. Brewer  
Mrs. J. Clegg  
Mrs. W. A. Hargrave  
Mrs. J. A. Lamb  
Mrs. P. Leigh  
Miss A. Lodge  
Mrs. E. Parratt  
Mrs. M. Sharp

### **Day Nursery**

Miss E. Exley (Matron)  
Miss M. Brooke  
Mrs. J. Howlett  
Miss R. Standeven

Miss B. Maltas (Deputy Matron)  
Miss G. Hartley  
Miss H. MacDonald

### **Mental Welfare Officers**

Mr. J. H. Barker  
(Commenced 21.8.67)  
Mr. D. Hambleton  
Mr. K. C. Teed

Mr. J. J. Burnell  
Mr. R. O'Kane  
(On Younghusband Course  
13.9.67)

### **Lincoln House Training Centre**

Mr. B. Armitage (Supervisor)  
Mrs. E. Harrison  
Mrs. E. Karadzic  
Mrs. E. Walker

Mr. L. Green  
Miss G. Thornton  
Miss A. Todd

### **Child Guidance Clinic**

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, Psychiatrist  
Mrs. R. Bindman, Social Worker  
Mrs. I. Murgatroyd, Clerk (Part-time)  
Mr. D. G. Pickles, Educational Psychologist  
Miss J. Rowlands, Educational Psychologist

### **Part-time Staff**

Mr. L. Whittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. Consultant Ophthalmologist  
Mr. E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., Consultant Ophthalmologist  
Dr. C. S. Livingstone, M.R.C.P., D.C.H., Consultant Paediatrician  
Mr. N. Grewal, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.CH. ORTH., Consultant  
Orthopaedic Surgeon  
Mr. S. Parkinson, Senior Mental Welfare Officer  
Mr. F. R. Brown, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist  
Miss P. A. Moore, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist  
Mr. W. G. Smith, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist  
Mr. B. D. Vaines, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist  
Mr. W. Webster, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist  
Mrs. W. Webster, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist





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